The Missionary Herald

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HE amassed no fortune, wrote no book, led no army, founded no state; for the major part of his active life he was hid from the world's view; his associations were with ignorant Africans, petty chiefs, Arab slave traders; his field of operation was the dense and unknown jungle, where at length, alone and worn out with fighting against desperate odds, he sank down in death. Yet today the centennial of his birth is celebrated with glory and honor throughout the Christian world; his fame is on the lips of millions of his fellowmen; his story is being recited far beyond the bounds of his English speech; the great emerging continent of Africa is symbolized in his modest figure; and at the head of the long honor roll of modern missionary heroes glows the name of David Livingstone.

March 19th

There is a red-letter day to be observed this month.

IT is hard for us in well-fed America to realize what desperate famine means. Miss Clarke's recital of the experiences of one little chap in fighting for his life will help to make vivid the situation in the Rhodesia Branch of the South Africa Mission, to which attention has been repeatedly called of late. Mr. Orner's account of the sale of the first invoice of grain drawn in to Mt. Silinda furnishes another striking picture of the conditions prevailing in that famished land. While we rejoice over those who are being helped, our thoughts go on to those who are left uncared for from lack of means. Miss Clarke tells of one such, a poor man found dead, alone upon the veldt: —

What Famine Means

"Beside him were three stones which he had grouped together as the first step in preparation for cooking. Upon them, his poor, delirious brain fancied, he would have set his earthen pot — had he had one. Between the stones were a few little sticks which he had gathered and arranged for a fire. With them he would have cooked his food — had he had any. And so he died with his stones and his little sticks, alone in the grass by the roadside. I suppose that many people are dying out on the hills, of whose death no one knows but God."

IT is war again in Turkey, though before these lines are read the conflict may be over. The armistice proved unavailing; neither side would yield what the other held essential to the making of peace; the Great Powers contented themselves with a warning to Turkey which was unheeded; a *coup d'état* in Constantinople changed the government and caused a demonstration in favor of a more warlike policy, and the fighting was renewed. So far, if the dispatches, mostly censored, are to be believed, the allied armies have won the advantage. It appears that they are endeavoring to gain possession of the forts upon the European shore of the Dardanelles, thus to open the way for the entrance of the Greek fleet and a rear attack on Constantinople. There are persistent rumors, some from high sources, that this war will be short; that Turkey is on the verge of surrender. It is certain that she is desperately short of funds, torn by dissension between parties and leaders, and compelled to concentrate her last resources

Renewed War in Turkey

of men and treasure on maintaining her defense. Meanwhile the Kurds are marauding the villages of Armenia, and the Armenian revolutionary societies are busy at their disturbing work. Intimations increase that Russia is watching eagerly for a pretext to cross the eastern border of the empire, under the guise of protector of Christians; and fear and want and the paralyzing of industry are everywhere. The financial situation of the Allies also is serious, and the sufferings of both the victorious and the vanquished peoples of the Balkans are terrific. Relief work is urgent; the call upon the missionaries all over the land is for help and sympathy; they live and toil from day to day awaiting what peace shall bring.

A Name that Has Lost Its Meaning

ONE of the missions of the American Board must look about for a new name. Its present title is now a misnomer. The European Turkey Mission has for some time been inexactly described by that title, since three of its seven stations, Sofia, Samokov, and Philippopolis, belonged to the independent kingdom of Bulgaria. Now by the fortunes of war the two stations in Albania — Kortcha and Elbasan — seem likely to find themselves parts of an autonomous state, while the fate of the two other stations, Monastir and Salonica, in what has been called Macedonia is still undecided; but at least they are lost to Turkey, and will be ruled by one or another of the Allies in accordance with the division of conquered territory. "The Balkan Mission" is said to be in the minds of some as the new name for this composite field; the next meeting of the mission will doubtless decide what shall be its designation. In any case the fields and the people will be the same.

Fresh Witness to Missionary Heroism

IT is noticeable that during all the recent upheaval in the Balkans and in Turkey the missionaries have stuck to their posts, save, indeed, the Ericksons, who were forcibly expelled from Elbasan. At several of the mission stations there has been fighting, surrender, and the transfer of rule, with the entrance of foreign troops, the swarming of refugees, and all manner of excitement and fear. Not only have these American men and women stayed where their work was; there has been no suggestion by them of anything else. They have not asked to be allowed to flee; or raised the question of their safety; or sought to disengage themselves from their burden. Rather have they taken on new burdens, flung themselves into the midst of new situations as they emerged, and rendered valiant service in protecting refugees, steadying the frightened peoples who looked to them for guidance, organizing relief measuers, and safeguarding and maintaining their lines of work. From one and another point the word has come: "Our schools alone have been kept open"; "regular work has been continued." Our readers will find a wealth of stirring news from the war region in the Foreign Department of this number; incidentally they will have fresh evidence of the pluck and resourcefulness of the American missionary.

A Timely Article

IF imitation is the sincerest flattery, the *Missionary Herald*, as well as Secretary Eddy, may be gratified at the reception accorded his article on "The Immortal Livingstone" in the last number. The Missionary Education Movement has asked permission to offer a reprint of it to the religious press of this country, to use in connection with the Livingstone celebration this month.

A Science Teacher for Madura

MR. AND MRS. EDGAR M. FLINT, whose departure from Boston to the Madura Mission was chronicled in the last issue of the *Missionary Herald*, have had some unusual preparation for the missionary task. Mr. Flint, who was born at Toronto, Canada, was graduated from Rochester University in the Scientific Course, specializing in chemistry and physics. He pursued graduate studies in chemistry at Columbia University in 1910, doing assistant work in that department, as he

had done before at Rochester University. His equipment in this line was enlarged by service for some little time as chemist for the Proctor & Gamble Co., of New York, and later as research chemist for the United States Department of Agriculture. He has also had

MR. AND MRS. FLINT

experience in drafting and building for his father, who is a contractor. He became a Student Volunteer in 1912, and has worked in all departments of church, city missions, and student Christian activities.

Mrs. Flint (Miss Susanna Josephine Quale) was born at Cambridge, Wis., studied in the public schools of Madison, and was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in the class of 1910. In 1912 she took a post-graduate course at the University in journalism and English, receiving the degree of Master of Arts. She has had experience in teaching and in other lines of practical work. Both Mr. and Mrs. Flint are members of the First Methodist Church of Madison, Wis. It is expected that Mr. Flint will be assigned to service as science teacher at the American College at Madura.

Wanted: $2,000,000
Received: $1,250,000
Short: $750,000

THE fertile brain of Secretary Merrill of the National Apportionment Commission has devised a new leaflet showing how each of the national benevolent societies could use its share of the $750,000 which the Apportionment Plan is set to raise, but which so far is not forthcoming. The leaflet bears the striking title, "Seven Good Reasons for Finishing the Job," and is a telling portrayal of the huge increase in work which could be made, if the churches should only do what they have set out to do. On eight successive pages are listed the specific items of work that each society could undertake, with the estimated cost of each. It is an impressive array of things greatly worth the doing, whose operation would immeasurably enlarge the achievements of our denominational missionary work. No document, it would seem, could be a better stimulus to the Apportionment Plan or be more worth distributing widely among Congregationalists.

Term Service and Life Appointment

THOSE who have watched our record of recruits given month by month within the past two or three years will have observed a decided increase in the number who have gone "not under full appointment" for periods of service varying from two to five years. Surprise has been expressed at this fact. Is not life service as much the aim of the American Board in securing missionaries as was formerly the case? Certainly it is, but the necessities of the missions have led to something like a change of practice. The work in the vast field has been so inadequately provided for, and the calls for help so insistent, that where circumstances permitted, and temporary aid could be procured, it seemed expedient that this be done when full life service cannot be promised.

This can frequently be done in certain classes of service required and at moderate cost. There are many mission colleges calling for instructors who can teach without learning the native language. There are many students who, for one reason or another, cannot pursue their courses of study at once, but who can render most effective service as tutors or instructors for three or four years — the cost of sending them and returning them being moderate. There are nurses who are quite ready to devote their energies for a time in hospitals, or in the oversight of native

nurses, under missionary physicians. There are young ladies who cannot see their way clear to pledge lifelong service, because of family or other reasons, who yet in the uncertainty that surrounds them are ready to test themselves and their adaptation to the work by a term of service, leaving the issue to the future. There are many more of these cases than can be imagined, and the result has been a large increase of persons who are now devotedly and successfully in our mission fields, not under full appointment, but engaged for terms of varied length; some of them supported either wholly or partially by themselves or their friends, or in whole or in part by the Board. A glance at the list of these helpers on pages 46–47 of the American Board Almanac for 1913 will show how large this company is. They form an invaluable part of the American Board staff, worthy of all honor and support.

A Subject that Merits Attention

Now that we are well along in the National Council year, with plans forming for the Kansas City program, and with the Commission of Nineteen meeting to determine finally what shall be the nature of its report, it is to be hoped that a keener interest will develop in the questions of denominational readjustment which are to be before this next Council. It has been disappointing to see how little concern has been awakened hitherto, especially among the laymen, as to the development of denominational polity. The changes projected, both as to the scope of the Council itself and its relation to the benevolent societies, have been debated here and there by bodies of ministers and in rather academic fashion before some meetings of the churches. The denominational papers have sought to call attention to the subject, and have evoked some contributions thereon. But so far as we have observed, at least in the East, there has been no general or careful consideration of the proposals by the rank and file of our Congregational host, the laymen in general seem to have ignored the matter, as if it dealt with things that do not concern them. Yet the opposite is the fact; the proposals touch the central principles of our denominational life. It's time to give them attention.

A Latin America Missionary Conference

THE opening of the Panama Canal will bring into new prominence and regard in the world's thought the states that lie about it in Central America and even the great South American continent. The condition and affairs of these peoples who share with us of the United States and Canada this Western Hemisphere thus become a matter of keener concern to their neighbors, and emphasize anew the obligation to carry to them also the gospel which makes nations as well as individuals truly free. It is therefore a timely call which has been issued for a Conference on Mission Work in Latin America, to be held at the board room of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions in New York City during two days, March 12–13, and to which it is hoped that every missionary organization in the United States and Canada will send representatives. After a survey of what is now being done in these lands, the several sessions of the conference will take up specific questions bringing out one and another phase of the problem which this field of work presents. The American Board's direct interest in the discussion comes through its mission to Mexico.

A Case in Point

IN connection with the foregoing paragraph we have at hand a happy illustration of the workings of this plan of making appointments for a limited term of service. Miss Bertha B. Morley, sister of Mrs. Dr. J. K. Marden, of Marsovan, Turkey, after having had a very successful experience as a teacher under the American Missionary Association at Pleasant Hill Academy, Tennessee, accepted an invitation to spend a year for rest and change with Mrs. Marden, and while there she became much interested in the work of the mission and consented to render

temporary service at Gedik Pasha School, Constantinople. Here she saw, as never before, the great needs and opportunities of work in that land, and having been cordially invited by the Western Turkey Mission forwarded her offer of life service to the American Board, which has been accepted, and she has been appointed a missionary of the Board, to be supported by the Woman's Board of Missions. Being on the field at work, her name is now transferred from the list of those "not under appointment" to the list of missionaries in the Western Turkey Mission.

MISS MORLEY

Miss Morley was born at Mentor, O., and pursued her studies there, later taking a partial course at Oberlin College, and also taking special courses in music in Ohio and at the New England Conservatory of Music. She has by no means lost her interest in the work of missions in the homeland, but she recognizes the fact that the position which she left in Tennessee can be more readily provided for than the one to which she is now called, and she enters the new work with enthusiasm. It is anticipated that at the conclusion of her term of service at Gedik Pasha she may be transferred by the mission to Marsovan.

India Hopeful for the Missionary

AN outsider, if he be an intelligent, keen, and discriminating observer, is often the fairest judge of a situation; his general knowledge gives breadth to his view and sanity to his judgment. Such weight can be put on the following extract from a letter of Prof. Charles R. Henderson of Chicago University, the latest Barrows Lecturer to India, which he wrote to a missionary of the American Board after his closing lecture was delivered: —

"While I appreciate more than ever the difficulties of Christian missions in India, I have, on the other hand, discovered new reasons for hope. This great country cannot realize its ideals — and many of these are noble and divine — without admitting our Lord Jesus Christ into its reverence and love. Already, far beyond what their leaders are aware, He has gained entrance, and He will never retreat. For Him there is no substitute in the whole range of philosophies, creeds, and form of worship."

Here is strong testimony to the worth and outcome of the missionary's task in India.

Distress Wide Over Turkey

"THE fact is the Turkish empire has slumped and the people have slumped with her." Such is the comment of Rev. A. N. Andrus, of Mardin, as he reports the situation from his viewpoint in the far southeast, between the Tigris and the Euphrates River and on the edge of Arabic-speaking Mesopotamia. Distress and despair are all about him; he gets a similar story from Mosul, Damascus, and the Lebanon country. "Work is very slack, business stagnant, and the banks restricting all their business operations even more than before. People are on the verge of starvation." And all this at the opposite corner of the empire from the war scenes.

The War and the Austria Mission

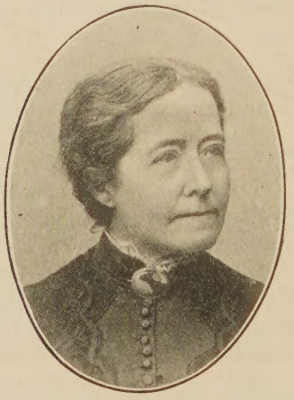
THE war reacts heavily on the Board's Austria Mission. It has sent prices still higher at Prague, and at all the centers of work. Supplies formerly got in part from the Balkan states have been cut off; Austria has been hurrying troops to the Russian and Servian borders. The uncertainty of the times has somewhat paralyzed industry, building operations, etc. Mr. Porter writes that people are afraid of everything; money is very scarce, and banks are advancing interest rates on loans. It makes a serious situation for the mission; the poor preachers are slipping behind; their homes show bitter want; the utmost economy is insufficient to meet the growing need. It seems cruel to turn off the preachers; they can find nothing else to do, and the churches are already pushed

Pacific School of Religion Berkeley, Calif.

to the limit to give. The mission pleads to know what to do; it must do something and at once.

Death of Miss Phebe Cull

THE death at Worcester, Mass., January 22, of Miss Phebe L. Cull removes another of those who put formative hands on Turkey a generation ago. After being graduated from Baraboo Seminary, Wisconsin, she sailed from Boston



MISS CULL

for Smyrna in 1871. Her first service was at Manisa, where as teacher her sympathetic watch and care over her scholars were noted. She returned to the United States in 1885 and was released from service in the same year, only to be reappointed in 1887, when she went to Brousa, also as teacher, and later to Marsovan, where she taught in the girls' school. In 1906 she returned to spend the closing years of life in this country. She preserved to the end her keen interest in all that was transpiring in the missionary world.

In Terms of the National Game

EVIDENTLY foreign missionaries do not so Orientalize themselves as to forget American life altogether. A young missionary in China writing of the tremendous problem of the unmet opportunities in his own field, "some three times too big for the forces at hand"; "people at our doors by the million, only a small fraction of whom can be touched"; "and so with every station," yet declares: "I don't blame the Board. It is a condition of affairs. You are not to blame. Neither is that brave Prudential Committee. I wish it were different, but since it isn't we shall push along as we are doing. You are staying by the game at home. We who play our part out in the field are trying to keep in tune with you. The batter (the church at home) is not knocking as many golden flies out our way as we wish he would, but perhaps we are getting all that any one else is. If we win the game we shall have accomplished our purpose, no matter if the flies are few."

A Gratifying Message

WHATEVER suggests the tie of personal friendship between a magazine and its readers is cheer and stimulus to the Editor. The following remark in a letter accompanying a gift to the American Board treasury is of that sort: "I am pleased with the new dress of the *Missionary Herald*. I began reading it in the early thirties with the *Boston Recorder* (now *The Congregationalist*). When heart and flesh fail these dear friends stand by me."

What to Expect

IN a discussion with an American keenly interested in the moral and spiritual uplift of Albanians, a certain Greek commander recently made the expressive remark: "You are not friends to Greece. You and your American work will not be needed now, for you are a propaganda for autonomy and the Albanian language." He might also have added that where Greece rules there the Bible in the vernacular drops out of circulation.

Missionary Lectureship

DR. JULIUS RICHTER is to become private lecturer (*privat-docent*) on the science of missions at the University of Berlin, being enabled to take that post by the support of the united foreign missionary societies of Germany.

A MOSQUE IN CHRISTIAN HANDS

This mosque of St. Sophia in Salonica, like its namesake in Constantinople, was originally a Christian sanctuary. Upon the entrance of the Bulgarian soldiers it came once more under Christian rule. Note the restored crosses

THE MISSIONARY OUTLOOK IN THE BALKANS

By Rev. WILLIAM C. COOPER, of Salonica

Many friends of the American Board and of the evangelizing of the Near East are already asking, "What effect will the issue of the war have on missionary work in the Balkans; will it make the task easier or harder?" Mr. Cooper's article gives the answer of one watchman on the field.—The Editor.

YOU ask me about the prospect for our work in the future. Were God not in it I should say the outlook is very dark. The incident with Mr. Erickson shows what we may expect of the Serbs. Where they go they forbid the gospel to come. The Greeks are no better. Even the Bible in the vernacular is forbidden. Our school here at Salonica may be forced to close its doors. Even the Bulgarians, flushed with victory and now lords of creation, are apt to feel less need than ever of the gospel. Also it seems to me a bad thing for the morals of all these nations that the murder tactics of the brigands appear to have secured so excellent results. On the face of things it seems that the bombs these committees threw on Ishteep and in Kochane were the immediate cause of the war which has freed (?) this land. Thus the doctrine, openly professed, that the end justifies the means, gets a boost.

Our churches are probably weakened numerically, financially, and spiritually. A teacher writes me from Strumnitza that some of our people fell before the temptation to secure a portion of the wealth of the Turks, and adds, according to the local phrase, that they will not only be punished by God, but that also from men they had to "eat up a few stripes" (blows with a club).

But there are encouragements. The very fact of fighting in a righteous

cause and sacrificing (in part, at least) to free others should be a moral tonic to these nations. Liberty may be abused for a while, but in the end it is certainly a great gain to the Kingdom of God, and new responsibilities ought to make the people thoughtful. The great losses they have suffered may temper their pride of conquest and may even turn it into a healthy self-respect.

The economic condition of the people is almost sure to be improved. The beys are seeking even now to sell their lands, and these estates will, I hope, be broken up, so that there will be more landholders and larger holdings by the average villager. Factories are apt to spring up soon, and even mines may be opened; new railroad lines will speedily be built and probably some new wagon roads. Thus our people will be able to pay their pastors more, but the standard of living will likewise be increased and the cost of supplies.

The Moslems, with broken spirits and without governmental interference, may even take kindly to the gospel. They have suffered great atrocities from the hands of Christians, but they know that they have done like things themselves. In these days I often think of Jehu and the awful vengeance he took on the house of Ahab, and wonder whether these red-handed brigands are not, after all, in some mysterious way fulfilling the counsels of God and expiating the Christian blood shed through these centuries. The Turk is also receiving good at the hand of Christians and being kept from utter extermination by the charity of Christ's followers. He must realize also that his old faith has seen its day; that no more can he hope to see it triumph over the nations, but rather watch its steady decline. All this, I say, may open new doors to Turkish hearts. Indeed, I am so sure it will do so that I should like to see a

GREEK SOLDIERS CONVOYING TURKISH PRISONERS IN SALONICA

The scene is near the American Board mission house

THE ALLIES MEET IN SALONICA

Bulgarian soldiers face the camera; Greek soldiers are passing in opposite direction

missionary family sent out especially to take up Turkish work in Salonica.

Our Board or some other ought to take up aggressive work among the Greeks. Our Greek Protestants are left in a precarious condition by the passing of Mr. Kalopothakes, and are asking to be taken under the wing of a missionary society. We could well use a missionary family for Greek work.

One thing I would insist on with all the energy I have. The time has long been here and now is doubly upon us when the salaries of our native workers are insufficient. The largest salary paid to any native worker in Salonica field is $318.80 a year to the pastor in Uskub, where sugar, a few days ago, was selling for twenty-five cents a pound. The smallest salary to any of our preachers is just half the above amount. Teachers' salaries range from $66 to $105.60 for the work of the year. These workers are facing poverty and debt all the year round; how can we expect from them their best efforts? ought we to be surprised if they are at times discontented? We insist always and everywhere on the churches giving to the limit of their power, but we must do more than this. We must insist that the sister churches in the homeland share their abundance more fully with these struggling churches and workers. Prices here are, I believe, but little below the prices in the States, and they are going up every year. They will never be as low again as before the conquest.

Our institutions from this day forward ought to go onto a broader and firmer basis. It is a shame to have our Samokov work unrecognized and unable to merit recognition according to the laws of the land. Monastir and Kortcha schools ought at once to be enlarged and the standards raised. Our school here (Thessalonica Agricultural and Industrial Institute) occupies a unique and splendid position, and if it is allowed to continue should by all means be speedily and extensively enlarged. In the new Bulgaria or Greece, or whatever it is, a weak, poverty-stricken work like ours will be at greater and greater

disadvantage. We must do something worthy of the occasion and the opportunity; we must put up a work here that can hold its own in self-respect even before the eyes of our enemies.

There ought to be some immediate and strong work for Salonica city. All I can say for our city work is that as yet we have not seriously undertaken to do anything in the city on account of having been overburdened with provincial work. How can a man who is on the road half or a third of the time undertake any permanent work in the city? If you begin a club or a Bible class or an evening class, after two weeks you will leave and be away two weeks or more. Where will your club be when you get back, even if you had strength for it? When one tackles a proposition like this city work he must be able to camp by the job. We should have a missionary family for Salonica city and money enough for a social work, a pastor, and for Bible-women.

I for one am glad to be in the kingdom for such a time as this; but our camping party ought to be enlarged.

THE CHALLENGE OF THE NEW ALBANIA

By Rev. C. TELFORD ERICKSON

Driven out from Elbasan by the Servian forces that in the progress of the war invested that city, Mr. Erickson writes vigorously from Lausanne, Switzerland, where he is temporarily located, of the new outlook for Albania and of its missionary bearing. It is a trumpet call to the American Board.—The Editor.

THE Great Powers, and the Balkan Allies give assent, have decided that Albania shall be made an independent state. Some questions, such as the marking of boundaries, choosing a prince, etc., remain to be settled. But it is enough for us to know at present that a new nation is being born there; that it is soon to need, in a desperate way, true, honest, capable young men for public service, for private leadership; that Greece with her 733 schools and 29,000 pupils in the land, Servia and Bulgaria with their equal number, and Turkey with her schools such as they are will be thoroughly discounted and perhaps entirely abandoned. What Austria and Italy will do remains to be seen. The Albanians themselves have neither the money nor the men for their own education. It simply means that the whole nation is ready to hand for our molding and shaping along the lines of Christian education.

Another startling fact is that not only are these propaganda schools knocked out, but the religious propaganda as well. What influence can they of the Orthodox Church wield in Albania after this, when with fire and sword, rapine and plunder, murder and outrage, their armies have swept the country, robbing priests and churches as well as hodjas and Mohammedan mosques? They are hated worse than the Turks were hated before them.

As for the Mohammedan population, I am convinced, having it from the mouths of the people themselves, that once they are free from the Turkish yoke off goes the Moslem yoke as well. What are these people to do? What is to save them from religious anarchy? I answer, only Protestant mission work can do it. We only have their confidence and genuine regard. England and America are their ideals, and their highest hopes as a nation are to be like them.

The whole face of the nation is changed. Hitherto I have felt that an aggressive Protestant propaganda would be a mistake, but I believe we are face to face with that duty now, and should lose no time in planning such a forward campaign as will bring at the earliest moment possible the principles of our Christian faith to the knowledge of the whole people of the land by the printed page and personal evangelism. Till we know where the new capital is to be we can postpone our land purchase and set-

tlement of the question of location, provided we are preparing for this greater work and the Albanian people know that we are. But if we go back there now with empty hands and wait or press forward with feeble effort with all these new stirrings of life going on about us, I fear it will simply disappoint and destroy all their hope and confidence in us.

MOURUMKWA'S JOURNEY

By Miss MINNIE CLARKE, of Mt. Silinda, East Africa

In a letter accompanying this sketch Miss Clarke says it is but one of the many pitiful stories they are hearing at Mt. Silinda from day to day in this time of famine. It was first told "chiefly in answer to questions, with many graphic gesticulations and pathetic little touches which cannot be set down on paper." — The Editor.

DOWN in the hot lowlands of Portuguese East Africa, in the district of Magwasheni, or Land of Bush, Mourumkwa lived with his mother. He is a little boy of about twelve years of age, and his father died long ago. According to native custom his mother became the wife of his father's brother, and she went with her son to live at his kraal.

Drought came and famine followed; the crops failed and the streams dried up; there was no food in the Land of Bush, and the hearts of the people drooped like leaves under the burning sun. Men's hearts not only drooped, but they grew small and hard; kindness shriveled up, and pity withered and died.

Mourumkwa was no longer welcome in his uncle's home; he was told that he must go — there was no food for him there.

So he bade his mother "good-by," and went to live with his aunt, her sister. They went weary miles in search of roots; but the edible roots grow in

A HOME IN EAST AFRICA

If this be the ordinary situation, imagine the destitution in famine times, when from one such home Mourumkwa was crowded out

the mountains, and are hard to find in the lowlands. His aunt grew thinner and thinner, until one day she lay down and died.

The little boy went out into the fields to beg food of the neighbors where they sat down to eat what they had found, but no one would give him anything. He saw that he must die if he stayed there; so he set out, as so many others had done before him, to seek for food in the mountains.

The first day he traveled with a party of people who were going to dig roots at a distance. He left them digging, and followed the path in the glaring sunshine, a little naked, fatherless boy, hungry and thirsty and lonely, afraid of the lions and leopards that roam over the Land of Bush, seeking, even as he sought, for something to satisfy the pangs of hunger.

He had nothing to leave behind him, nothing to carry by the way, nothing to urge his weary feet forward but the hope of food in the mountains. His knees knocked together as he walked; his sight was often blurred by faintness; sometimes he would sink down in the heat and feel that he could never get up; but he knew that to stay was to die; he must go on — on to the mountains. At night he asked to sleep at a kraal and was told to lie *outside*. There was no place for him in the hut with those who would eat their roots there.

Early in the morning the little brown skeleton arose and tottered on in the pathway. The mighty sun rose too, and looked down calmly upon him — on the bones of his poor little back, on the bulging knees and hip joints, on the chasm below his breast bone — and they two went on in their journeys.

The boy glances over the hillside. What is it that he sees before him? What is lying there, and what is moving? As he approaches a leopard slinks away from the bush buck whose life blood it has been sucking. The boy's eyes gleam, his footsteps quicken, he seizes the legs of the buck. New hope lends strength to his wasted arms, and he succeeds in dragging it to a kraal close by.

He brings food! He is a welcome guest; he may come in and rest.

He asks for a knife and skins the buck. He cuts off two legs and shares the rest of his prize with his host and hostesses, and they share with him their porridge of wild yam.

Very early in the morning he awakes, rested and refreshed, and with new courage in his heart as he shoulders his two legs of venison he pursues his way, for well he knows that his welcome at the kraal will end as soon as his meat is finished.

He comes to a place where a grass fire has passed over the land; so he roasts his meat at a smoldering log and eats it as he walks.

At noon he goes to a tree to rest under the shade of its branches. A woman is lying there, and a baby girl calls and shakes her. The woman does not answer; she is dead; she has starved while she fed her baby.

As the boy sits down to rest the child creeps up for comfort and cries to him for food. And he, what does he do? He turns his back and tries to run; he flees from the sound of her wailing.

When Famine stalks through a heathen land he drives Mercy across its borders.

The next day Mourumkwa turns aside to drink at a stream which the thirsty sun in his journeys has not yet drained in his drinking. Some one else has turned aside before him, and, as is the custom in this country, has lain down to drink with his lips to the water as it flows. A man lies there with his face in the water; but he is not drinking, he is dead. His starved body has not found strength to draw itself back from the water it craved, and now it feels no craving, for the spirit has gone and left it.

The boy drinks of the water above the man and passes on.

On the fifth day he reaches Mt. Silinda farm, weary and famished and almost hopeless, for his venison is all gone and no one wants him.

He wanders from kraal to kraal, begging to be taken in, but no one will let him stay, though some give him food and allow him to sleep at their homes.

Who wants to keep a starving boy in a land where all the people are hungry?

At last the good Lord who laid the buck at his feet, the kind Father whom he does not know, guides him to a kraal where his servant Njapa, the Zulu evangelist, soon comes to talk to the people.

The boy goes and stands behind him, and says, "I am your servant, Father; I am your slave forever," and the tears stream down his face.

Kind words are spoken to him; questions are kindly asked; and his trembling limbs find strength to follow the directions given by this good man and to walk through the burning sand of the pathway that leads to his home on the hill.

Here Mourumkwa's journey is ended. He finds that he can stay; he learns that he is welcome, not because he is a bearer of venison — that was finished long ago — but because there is a kind Father in heaven who loves us and wants us all, and who puts it into the hearts of his children to feed starving people and to love little fatherless boys.

TWENTY YEARS OF MISSIONARY CO-OPERATION

By Secretary CORNELIUS H. PATTON

THAT the foreign missionary forces are the mightiest agency for bringing about Christian unity was impressively demonstrated by the recent union meetings at Garden City, Long Island, near New York. Forty-five Boards, representing 9,000 missionaries and an annual expenditure of over $15,000,000, met for three days, not to discuss unity as a theory or plan, but as an actuality. While we at home have been theorizing on this subject the missionaries on the foreign field have been achieving. The result is that this annual conference at the home base takes on the form of a Board of Strategy for the Protestant churches of the United States and Canada. Naturally no authority could be delegated to this body, and yet, as a result of twenty years of fellowship and co-operation, it has come about that the conference is able to get mighty things done. Twenty years ago no one would have dreamed of such a coalescing of missionary forces. The fact that it exists, not in theory but in practice, makes this annual conference of far more than technical interest.

Most of the topics on the program related directly to co-operative effort. Here are a few samples, arising for the most part from the report of the Committee on Reference and Counsel: Schools for Missionaries' Children in the Mission Field; Homes for Missionaries and Their Children in the United States; Co-operative Missionary Policy for China; The Attitude of the American Churches toward the Moslem World; An Incorporated Body to Hold Titles of Union Institutions; The Relation of the Boards to Governments; A Call to Prayer for the Persecuted Christians in Korea; The More Thorough Preparation of Missionary Candidates, through Schools of Missions and Special Courses in the Seminaries.

There was a spirited debate over the attitude of our government in the matter of recognizing the new republic of China. The majority of the conference favored memorializing our government in behalf of immediate recognition, but there was such a strong minority sentiment against the conference taking political action that the matter was referred back to the Committee on

Reference and Counsel without formal action. Lest the attitude of the minority be misunderstood, it should be added that practically every delegate personally favored the immediate recognition of the Chinese republic.

The Committee on the Home Base took on a new importance when it presented plans for co-operative work at home. Previously this committee had contented itself with merely discussing problems and measures of administration. Another development was the presentation by this same committee of a code of ethics for Home Secretaries in dealing with candidates for missionary service coming from other denominations than their own. The interdenominational spirit so pervades the colleges and seminaries that students are caring less about going out under the board of their own denomination. In order that the candidates may have freedom of choice and yet that the boards may not suffer unduly through the loss of their own young people, it was thought best to draw up a series of rules or suggestions. Perhaps no board is more interested in this particular matter than our own, since candidates come to us from all the religious bodies. At a recent meeting of the Prudential Committee nine sets of candidate papers were presented, the denominational affiliations of these young people being as follows: Congregational, 2; Methodist, 2; Presbyterian, 1; Church of Christ, 1; Baptist, 1; Lutheran, 1; Reformed Presbyterian, 1.

No meeting today would be complete without some reference to "Efficiency." This topic received careful attention in excellent papers by Secretary Taylor, of the Methodist Board, and Mr. Day, the treasurer of the Presbyterian Board. So fruitful did this presentation appear that a commission was appointed to make a special study of efficiency in the home offices of the Boards and in the work of the missions, with the expectation that they will render a weighty report next year.

Two decisions of great significance were reached. The conference commissioned two of its most influential committees to act together in working out at the earliest possible date some comprehensive plan for informing and enlisting the churches of North America in a world-wide extension of the Kingdom of Christ. The executive committee and officers of the Laymen's Missionary Movement have been asked to meet with these committees for a two days' conference in February. It is confidently expected that some large measure for forwarding the work of Christ in foreign lands will arise from this meeting. The other decision arose from the report of the Laymen's Missionary Movement, and looks to the securing on the part of this movement of a number of highly qualified workers to co-operate with the leaders of the churches of the different denominations in carrying out whatever program of advance may be decided upon.

For the first time in these twenty years women were admitted to the conference on equal terms with the men. The American Board took pleasure in appointing among its delegates Mrs. George M. Clark, president of the Woman's Board of the Interior, Miss Helen Calder, Home Secretary of the Woman's Board of Boston, and Miss Sarah Louise Day, treasurer of the Woman's Board of Boston.

Preceding the regular conference, representatives of the Boards carrying on work in Mohammedan lands met for a day of consultation and prayer in New York. The conference proved to be a rarely interesting and inspiring occasion. It was presided over by Dr. Barton, and three missionaries connected with the American Board read papers or participated in the discussion, Rev. George F. Herrick, Rev. W. N. Chambers, and Rev. Stephen v.R. Trowbridge. We came away from this conference with the feeling that there is a steadily rising tide of interest in the Moslem world on the part of the Christian people of America.

The bringing of so many representatives of foreign boards to New York naturally gave rise to all sorts of com-

mittee meetings and small conferences. The occasion is proving to be a great clearing house for interdenominational religious enterprises of all kinds. The past two years the National Council of Home Mission Boards has held its annual gathering in New York, coincident with the meeting of the foreign conference.

One of the pleasantest features of the week was the banquet held in the Hotel Astor, on January 14, under the auspices of the Missionary Education Movement, in the interest of both home and foreign missions. This delightful occasion was attended by over five hundred men and women, many of them being prominent in New York church and social life. Great influence and vast wealth were represented by this banquet, and it was highly gratifying to feel that, for the most part, those who listened to the addresses were there to learn what God's will may be as to the best investment they can make of their resources.

This group of conferences indicates that movements of vast import are under way in the religious world, the tendency being to bring together for world conquest not only the foreign missionary forces but also to unite home and foreign missions in an endeavor to secure a yet more far-reaching, penetrating, and rapid missionary propaganda in behalf of all religious work.

MRS. JOSEPHINE L. COFFING, OF HADJIN

THE amazing collapse of the old Mohammedan power and rule in Turkey today is traceable, in part at least, to the slow infiltration of ideas and examples through years which did not attract the world's attention. The pioneers of the missionary enterprise in Turkey were unconsciously and without intention a disrupting force in the stolid and bigoted Ottoman Empire. One of these efficient sappers and miners, Mrs. Josephine L. Coffing, for forty-eight years a missionary of the American Board in Turkey, died at Columbus, O., January 6, in the eightieth year of her age. It was in 1857 that she and her husband, Rev. Jackson Coffing, left Boston in a sailing vessel for their mission field in Turkey. Stationed first at Aintab in the Central Turkey Mission and then at Hadjin in the mountains, they labored amid dangers and difficulties till, six years after their arrival, Mr. Coffing was shot and killed by highwaymen while he was on his way to the annual meeting of the mission. A widow in a strange land, Mrs. Coffing settled herself resolutely to the task for which she had come. Of her labors and their success, Mrs. Eula B. Lee, associated with her in what became her distinctive missionary work, writes thus:—

MRS. JOSEPHINE L. COFFING

"Accordingly she gave herself to work for the degraded womanhood about her, first in Antioch and Kessab and then for fifteen years in Marash. In the latter place not only did she have charge of a boarding school for girls, but she set herself also to develop a system of graded schools in connection with the Protestant churches of the city. How successful she was in both branches

of this work may be realized from the fact that today almost every influential Protestant woman past middle life is proud to call herself one of Mrs. Coffing's girls and to acknowledge her as the inspirer of her life, while many a group of middle-aged men also on coming together falls easily into reminiscences of the time when Mrs. Coffing was to them in the common schools the very embodiment of law and order, of her ingenious punishments when they attempted to play truant, of hours spent with her over their arithmetic after school, of whole chapters learned from the book of Proverbs, and the conversation always ends with, 'Ah, Mrs. Coffing! what other woman, or man either, could have done the work she accomplished!'

"During these years she also did much touring work, often making journeys extending over many weeks, accompanied only by a native teacher, fording rivers, sleeping in stables where her companions were donkeys and sick camels, establishing and strengthening village schools, and gathering village girls into her home school in Marash.

"Finally, in 1880, the time seemed ripe for developing the Marash boarding school into a college, and Mrs. Coffing removed to Hadjin, which region had in the meantime been brought under subjection to the government, and it is here, perhaps, that she accomplished during the next twenty-five years the most far-reaching work of all her fruitful life. It was with this period of her life that my own was commingled for fifteen years, and to me she seemed always the very embodiment of one of the Old Testament prophets. Whether to her girls in school, to the pastors or church committees who came to her for counsel, to the village men and women who gathered about her when she traveled, or to Mohammedan officials who recognized her as they did but few men, her word was always with the authority of a 'Thus saith the Lord.'

"These years included a time of massacre and caring for many orphans, and in twenty years from its founding the Hadjin Home School had grown to include seventy girls in the family and a total attendance of over three hundred, while there was hardly an Armenian or Greek village in all the region that had not felt its uplifting influence. The clean, orderly, homey buildings were constantly referred to by the people as their best conception of what heaven must be."

In 1905, at the age of seventy-four, Mrs. Coffing returned to Ohio to spend the remainder of her life with her sisters in Columbus. She was a member of the Mayflower Congregational Church of that city; was active in Christian work, and was the very soul and life of the missionary activities of the church. The funeral was notable, filling the Mayflower Church to overflowing, the services being conducted by her pastor, Rev. Thomas H. Derrick and Rev. Washington Gladden. The interment was in the missionary plot of Oberlin cemetery.

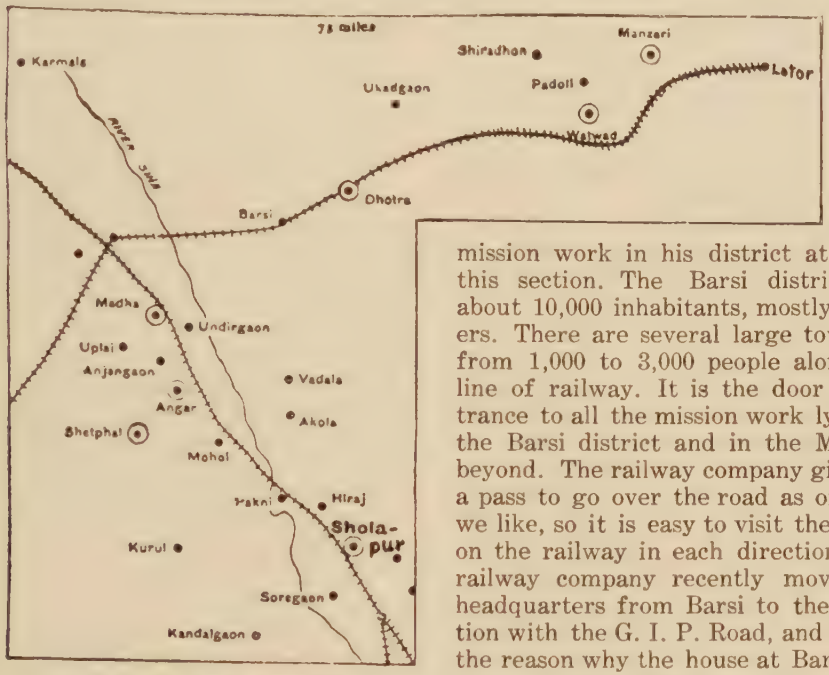
BARSI, AT LAST

By Rev. L. S. GATES, of Sholapur, West India

For many years members of the Marathi Mission in West India have been eager to open work at the important center of Barsi, in the Sholapur district; but with appropriations continually reduced below estimates it did not seem possible. Recently a generous friend of the Board, seeking for some new thing to be done, learned of Barsi and promptly offered to provide the funds for starting work there. A cablegram announced to Mr. Gates that he could have 7,000 rupees ($2,333) to bid for the purchase of a certain property that had been offered for sale and seemed well adapted for a location. The result and its significance appear in the following narrative from Mr. Gates.—The Editor.

THE circumstances connected with our getting the house seem providential. This is the most suitable house in Barsi for mission work. I had asked the agent of the railway com-

pany to give me notice if he was likely to sell soon. But time was going, and there seemed no prospect of our being able to get it. When the cablegram came offering 7,000 rupees for it, I went to see the agent. He said, "I am today sending out letters to all who have showed interest in buying, telling them to send in offers in sealed envelopes to be opened on December 10."



MAP OF SHOLAPUR DISTRICT

The railroad running through Sholapur city connects Bombay with Madras. At all the villages named there are schools or resident workers; at those with a circle round the dot there is an organized church

He thought we had given up the idea of buying, so he was not sending us a letter! If that cablegram had not come just when it did, we should probably have missed the chance to put in a bid.

Geographically, Barsi is forty-two miles north of Sholapur, and is a *taluka*, or county town. The city has about 25,000 people, and is a busy, commercial place, with considerable trade in cotton and grain. There are several cotton gins and one cotton-spinning mill in the place. The Barsi Light Railway, a meter gauge road, runs through Barsi as far as Latur. The Barsi district is entirely surrounded by the territory of the Nizam of Hyderabad, ruler of the largest native state in India. Some of the work of what we call the Barsi district is in this native state, which we call the "Mogalai," a name coming from one of the old Mogul rulers of India. The Nizam is a Mohammedan, but has not hindered the mission work in his district at all in this section. The Barsi district has about 10,000 inhabitants, mostly farmers. There are several large towns of from 1,000 to 3,000 people along the line of railway. It is the door of entrance to all the mission work lying in the Barsi district and in the Mogalai beyond. The railway company gives us a pass to go over the road as often as we like, so it is easy to visit the towns on the railway in each direction. The railway company recently moved its headquarters from Barsi to the Junction with the G. I. P. Road, and this is the reason why the house at Barsi was offered for sale so cheap. It is well built, is about thirty years old, stands in a yard of about three acres, surrounded by a good wall of stone and mortar, and there is a well in the yard. There are outhouses that will be very serviceable for residence for mission agents. The whole plant is well adapted to the use for which we want it. It is out of the city, but close by.

Now about the missionary history of the place: Rev. Charles Harding began work in Sholapur in 1862, and visited and preached in Barsi. Some of the first converts in the Sholapur district were from the Barsi region. As long as Mr. Harding lived he had charge of that field. I have had it since he died in 1900. The work to the east of Barsi

opened in an interesting manner. When Mr. Harding was in America, about 1870, Mrs. Gates's father, Dr. A. Hazen, was at Sholapur. One day a man came from Dhotra, near Barsi, to ask about a new religion that he had heard of. Dr. Hazen gave him some books which he took back. Somewhat before that a man named Mesoba, who was leader of a gang of robbers and lived at Watwad, was put in jail where he learned to read. On his way from jail he got some of those books and read them; became a new man before he had seen a missionary, and was teaching his people to read and write. He became pastor of a church, and was one of the best village pastors in our mission. He was from a low caste, and a murderer, but his children and grandchildren are among our best church members, and the school children in that family are the first in their classes.

Mr. Harding did not ask the Lord to open work so far away. (There was no railway laid then, and it was very difficult to get there.) But the district from Barsi on to the east is considered (by others besides myself) the most interesting field in our mission. It almost looks as though the Barsi Light Railway Company made the road, which has been recently opened, to accommodate our mission in looking after the work there.

To the northeast of Barsi, some twenty miles from the railway, there are a number of inquirers. The leader, a Hindu *guru*, was here in Sholapur last week, and wants me to go to his village and baptize him before his people, so that they can see that he is in earnest. It is probable that a good number of his followers will come with him in time. There are inquirers also in several towns south of Watwad and three churches in that (Barsi) district. More high caste converts have come from Barsi than from any other town of its size in our mission; but they have gone elsewhere, and there are only a few Christians in Barsi city. There is a school for low caste children, but more work should be begun. The Christian school has proved the best evangelizing agency, next to preaching, all through our mission. In every place where we have had a school for a time there have been converts. The school is a little Christian center.

A MISSIONARY PRAYER

TUNE: *Naomi*

BY REV. ALLEN E. CROSS, D.D.

As wanderers in an alien world,
We wait upon thy grace:
As children of thy tender care,
We seek our Father's face.

O thou strong Lover of our souls,
We rest upon thy Word:
To all the world thou sendest us,
As thou hast sent our Lord.

Oh make our labor brave and clear,
Our vision vast and free—
Whate'er we for our brothers do
To do it unto thee.

Victorious over fear and shame,
To keep a conscience pure:
As seeing him who is Unseen,
Oh grant us to endure!

Keep thou the lives we leave with thee
In loyal love and faith:
Keep thou their hearts in loneliness,
And guard their souls in death.

To live or die, be this our prayer,
To witness to the end
To the strong Lover of our souls,
And our Almighty Friend!

TRANSFORMED NAURU

REV. PHILIP A. DELAPORTE writes from the American Board station at Nauru in the Marshall Islands of the changes he has seen wrought in that little island, whose commercial importance has brought to it the blessings of civilization, and where the gospel also has been carried, to its upbuilding: —

"Nauru is quite a lively port this year. Often we have three to five large steamers here bound for different parts of the world. I believe that nearly 125,000 tons of phosphates have been shipped from Nauru since January 1, 1912. If we apply a value of only $15 a ton to this precious stuff, we get a total of $1,875,000! To this we add 200 tons of copra exported during the present year, valued at $150 a ton in Australia, which brings our exports up to the very neat figure of $1,905,000 for the first nine months of 1912.

"Last week a German Wireless Telegraph Company began building a tower 360 feet high not far from our station. By April 1 we will be in communication by wireless telegraphy with the outer world. The line runs from Apia, Samoa, via Nauru to Yap, whence messages will be forwarded by cable. The distance from here to Yap is more than 2,000 miles. What a different Nauru now from the little, practically unknown Nauru when we landed! Mrs. Delaporte was the only white woman here for eight years. No whites besides the local official, four traders, and ourselves on Nauru until 1906. No Christians, no church, no schools, no money, and no roads. Every six or twelve months a little schooner visited the island. This, with the exception of one visit of the *Morning Star*, was all the connection we had with the outer world.

"Today Nauru has a fine Protestant church, with large bell and pews, three schools with 229 scholars belonging to the American Board, a printing press, and over 600 church members. Besides two small Roman Catholic churches with perhaps 250 to 300 adherents grace the atoll. The Nauru vernacular has been reduced to writing. The whole New Testament, the Psalms, and a hymn book containing 116 selected hymns have been printed on the spot, and are in the hands of the people. Up to 1899 the people knew that there was such a thing as Sunday only because the traders came together on that day and got drunk. Today all is quiet on the Sabbath as far as the natives are concerned, and nine-tenths of the population go to the house of God. Sin has not entirely disappeared, but it is not so apparent now as in years gone by. So much for spiritual changes.

"Today perhaps eighty whites, 150 Chinese, and 300 natives from other islands live here. Moorings to hold 12,000 ton steamers are laid. Large hospitals for natives are on the place. Railroads and electric lights have been in use for several years past. Fine roads around and across the island have been built. Large bins and dryers can be seen as one approaches the island by steamer. A few more months and it will be as easy to communicate with Nauru as with any other important place in the world."

HERE AND THERE

In the city of Bombay, from November 9–12, was held a conference of Hindus, seeking to reform the institution of caste. The call was issued by the Aryan Brotherhood, an organization which seeks to bring together members of the different castes in the Hindu community in a practical example of union. While this attempt is guided by the light only of "those sacred and humanizing principles which form the soul of the teaching of the Vedas, the Upanishads, and the Bhagawad Gheeta," its outcome will be watched with interest by all who feel the pall which caste lays upon Indian life.

HOME DEPARTMENT

MORE ENCOURAGEMENT

THE record of giving for January shows a gain over the year before in each one of the six columns except the one which stands for the churches, where there is a loss of $577.26. Individuals sending money direct to our treasury give a good account of themselves, registering a gain of $1,038.79, and the young people continue their upward march, having surpassed themselves by $773.51. A fair gain in legacies, a notable one in matured conditional gifts, and a slight one in the interest account, complete the good story, the total advance for the month being $25,439.79 — something to rejoice in surely.

How about the five months' record? It shows advance in each column except that for individuals, where the drop of $5,888.63 drags down our total gain to $19,804.15. We need all of that and more too, if we are to finance the year successfully. In fact our comparisons should be with the estimated expenditures rather than with the giving of the past year if we are to know the actual condition of the treasury. So many uncertain factors would enter into such a statement that it is hardly practicable on an accurate basis. The year has advanced far enough, however, for us to know that we must show a considerable gain over 1912 if we are to come through without debt. The expenditures of last year were slightly less than those of the year before, but we are bound to show an increase in 1913. We appeal to the churches and to the friends to keep up their gifts and to increase them as the Lord makes possible. Remember the churches are still over $200,000 below the amount called for by the Apportionment Plan. Next month, when we hope for even a better showing for our general fund, we will add a statement as to the giving of "specials" and as to the receipts from the three Woman's Boards.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR JANUARY

RECEIPTS AVAILABLE FOR REGULAR APPROPRIATIONS

	From Churches	From Individuals	From S. S. and Y. P. S. C. E.	From Twentieth Century Fund and Legacies	From Matured Conditional Gifts	Income from General Permanent Fund	Totals
1912	$62,989.24	$3,689.66	$2,614.59	$1,870.05		$2,712.92	$73,876.46
1913	62,411.98	4,728.45	3,388.10	5,919.22	$20,000.00	2,868.50	99,316.25
Gain		$1,038.79	$773.51	$4,049.17	$20,000.00	$155.58	$25,439.79
Loss	$577.26						

FOR FIVE MONTHS TO JANUARY 31

1912	$147,682.97	$20,518.44	$7,381.23	$99,199.34	$13,350.00	$9,155.35	$297,287.33
1913	151,260.03	14,629.81	10,001.62	109,324.03	22,500.00	9,375.99	317,091.48
Gain	$3,577.06		$2,620.39	$10,124.69	$9,150.00	$220.64	$19,804.15
Loss		$5,888.63					

ARE YOU IN LINE?

Evidently the plans for the Livingstone centennial appeal to the leaders in our churches as nothing else has for many a day. About two weeks ago the Livingstone Announcement was sent to every pastor whose name appears in the latest Year-Book, and also to about one thousand "key" people in all parts of the country. Ever since then requests for the material have been pouring in. One clerk has been kept busy for days filling orders. The special requests for the Easter Concert Exercise have gone far beyond our expectations. Our first supply, which seemed ample, has been exhausted, and a second order as large as the first one has been placed with the Missionary Education Movement in New York. We shall be glad to order again if you demand it!

The Missionary Education Movement, which issues the material for all the Boards, reports phenomenal orders. Already 600,000 copies of the Easter Exercise have been sold to the Boards. Suggestions for pastors, programs for young people, and the new biographies of Livingstone by Silvester Horne and Basil Mathews have also had a large sale. Twenty thousand copies of the biographies sold testify to the fact that the appeal of Livingstone's life is powerful indeed. If the spiritual impress upon the churches is commensurate with the sale of material, we shall witness a real increase in missionary interest in the coming months.

When this *Herald* reaches you there will be three weeks remaining before the actual anniversary of Livingstone's birth. If you have not already considered observing the centennial there will still be time to do something. Not every church can carry out the entire program, but every church can carry out some phase of it profitably. If by any chance the Announcement has not reached you, send for one at once. Study your local needs and adapt the plan to them, and then order your supplies promptly.

Just one word about the study classes. Wherever it is possible we hope that a study class will be organized among the young people. The Lenten season finds them, as a rule, less rushed than just before Christmas, and ready to undertake something of the sort. Our Episcopal friends use the Lenten period most successfully for a strong mission study campaign. Why can't we? You will find the revised "Daybreak in the Dark Continent" or Silvester Horne's Life of Livingstone well adapted to the purpose, and we stand ready to supply you with additional special helps. Let us work together to make the whole campaign a real success.

AN INTERNATIONAL RECEPTION

The Twentieth Century Club of Boston recently gave a reception to the foreign students at Harvard University and the Institute of Technology. To those who have not kept in touch with our educational institutions in their outreach to the world, the number of nationalities represented on this occasion was a revelation. There were students from Japan, China, Siam, India, Africa, Mexico, Porto Rico, South America, Turkey, Greece, Russia, and from practically all the European countries. A representative from each country made a speech, expressing his feelings upon being in America. Although the occasion was by no means a religious one, a number of the students, notably those from Japan and China, took occasion to let their Christian stand be known. Several of them spoke of being lonely in America, and stated that they were making no friends among the American students. This leads us to suggest that Christian people in educational centers where there are foreign students would do well to invite these students to their homes and churches, that they may see the best side of American life. Here is missionary work at the very door of some of us. There are 800 Chinese students now in this country, of whom about 250 have been sent by their government. None of these men should be allowed to return to China without

learning of the interest and sympathy of Christian people.

INSTITUTES SINCE BRIDGEPORT

The Institute campaigns in the New England and Middle Districts have been progressing with uniform success since the New Year. The Interior and Pacific Coast Districts report big meetings and universal interest. In New England, the plan seems to be accomplishing all that was expected of it.

An Institute is an Annual Meeting of the Board in miniature. The interest grows noticeably from the social gathering on Saturday evening to the closing platform meeting Monday evening. People become interested who had not expected to be interested. Many who had not thought of making a reservation find themselves eager to attend the supper when supper time comes.

Terminus ad quem is conditioned very much upon *terminus a quo*. A lively expectation created in advance is a great help, and in no case, so far as we are informed, has it been disappointed. Pastors who have announced the Institute several weeks in advance, featured it upon their calendars, and interested the local press, have made possible the strongest final impression.

The Institutes throw fresh evidence on what a fine body of men and women our missionaries are. Their stories of work upon the field arouse great interest. Their presence on Monday vastly enlivens and enlightens these discussions. They make frequent impromptu speeches, always interesting and often thrilling. Some of the best things said come in these unexpected ways. The human side of the missionaries, their humor and grasp of world problems, appears in the social gathering on Saturday evening, so conspicuously successful in New Britain.

The fellowship side of an Institute has distinct value. At White Plains, for example, the Institute was declared to be the first occasion on which the churches of Westchester County had ever met together for any purpose. They seemed to enjoy the novelty of such a fellowship. In Worcester, the large banquet hall was filled to overflowing by representatives of all churches participating in the Institute supper. It was a good sight.

Another impressive result of the Institute, especially noticeable in Worcester, is the spiritual effect. When the final words were spoken Monday night by Pastors Mix and Poole, the atmosphere was that of genuine revival. This impression is not lacking from any session. Much prayer is mingled with discussion of business problems. The blend is helpful.

It is good also that a concrete, definite, and tangible task emerges from the Institute. "On to the goal of the entire apportionment of $2,000,000 for our entire missionary task," is the almost inevitable climax. Impression thus finds opportunity for its essential expression. Everybody feels that the handicap ought to be removed from the missionaries and the American Board enabled to grant in full their annual requests. These requests are seen to be reasonable and wise. The policy of constantly hampering our agents in doing the work they are sent to do, stands revealed in its folly. The completion of the Apportionment from living donors would add to the Board's income enough to quadruple the effectiveness of the Board's work. This statement makes one of the strong challenges of the Institute.

The co-operation of the Woman's Boards, the Apportionment Commission, and the Sunday School Society with the American Board is proving one of the valuable features of the Institute. The churches see that all interests of the denomination are constantly in mind and that one is not being pushed to the exclusion or at the expense of the others.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

AFRICA

Food for the Starving

The government of Rhodesia, wherein lies the Rhodesia Branch of the Board's South Africa Mission, at last woke up to the need of famine relief. It set out to establish four relief stations in the district, with Melsetter as the central supply station. For lack of transports little more has been done than to keep a supply of corn for sale at Melsetter. At one other station, a store nine miles from Mt. Silinda and seventy-five miles from Melsetter, one load containing twenty sacks of corn arrived the middle of November and was sold out in less than two hours. Two weeks later, when there was no grain to be had at any price, six wagons came in loaded with corn, a total of 107 sacks. Mr. Arthur J. Orner, of Mt. Silinda, describes the scene when this supply was sold : —

"There were great crowds of natives waiting for the wagons, and, in fact, many had been there for two weeks since the other wagon was down, living in temporary shelters hastily put together on the veldt, and eating only roots and such things as they could find. You can best imagine the excitement when the wagons came into sight and the speed with which the corn was sold, for within an hour the whole consignment had been sold and not more than half of the people were able to get any at all. It would easily have been possible to sell two or three times that amount yesterday and probably as much again today, while the daily demand for a long time would be something like seventy or eighty sacks. Now these same wagons must go back to Melsetter for more grain, and in the meantime there is none to be had at any price and no prospect of any more arriving for at least two weeks. The situation is truly desperate and the efforts of the government seem altogether inadequate. It is hard to see what the next two or three months will bring forth, for the root that the people have been depending on for food is nearly finished and is getting poor as the season advances, and

NO. 1. THE ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST WAGON

NO. 2. SELLING THE FIRST SACK

there is no prospect of their being able to buy enough grain to help out very much. At the present rate of supply the government is only putting into this part of the district enough food to make about one ounce each per day for those dependent on this station, and the prospects are very poor for their doing more than that.

"Aside from the smallness of the supply, the cost is another important factor in the problem. Already many people are without money and are selling, or have already sold, their cattle, which represent their only asset; it is hard to see how the more fortunate ones can continue long to buy at the present figure. When one considers that the ordinary daily wage here in Melsetter district is only 6d., and that the

NO. 3. EACH HAND HAS THE MONEY FOR A SACK

"A phonograph would have been needed to make this picture fully realistic, for the babel of voices was almost deafening"

NO. 4. AFTER THE LAST SACK WAS SOLD

"Disappointed crowds waiting by the wagons, with no heart to go away; starving; no food to buy; no chance of any for at least two weeks"

price of corn is £2-2-6 a sack, it can be easily seen that the natives cannot be expected to have enough money saved to last very long, for each sack represents about three months' work for an able-bodied man.

"We are doing what we can to relieve conditions, but of course without a great deal of money at our command we can do comparatively little. Just now we are feeding forty or fifty men and women who have come to us in pitiable condition and are doing what they can at odd jobs to pay for their food; but even this requires considerable money. In addition we are also confronted now with great difficulty in getting transport to bring the grain down from Umtali. The next three months are to be the most trying ones, for some time at least, as no help can be had from the gardens during that period. After that, whatever the season may prove to be, there will be some relief for a time, although it looks now as though a famine next year cannot be avoided, and there will be an unlimited amount of work for us to do for at least a year to come."

⚜

A Chief Added to the Church

Miss Stimpson, of Kamundongo, West Africa Mission, reports a recent visit of Dr. W. H. Sanders to Gamba, an important outstation eighty miles to the northeast, when thirty-two were received into the church, including the old chief, Kapitango; twenty-two babies also were baptized. The joy over the stand thus taken by the influential chief is very great.

⚜

Without Food for Soul or Body

Mr. Sidney F. Dart, of Mt. Silinda in the Rhodesian Branch of the South Africa Mission of the Board, writes, under date of November 23, of a needy field newly found:—

"Mr. Fuller and I have just returned from a seven days' tour in the upper Busi valley, where we were sent to report on the native population and country, with a view to opening a new station there. I was much impressed with the need of work in that direction. We preached to many people within two days of Mt. Silinda who had never heard the good news before, and were always heartily welcomed and often urged to come again. The people were without exception very quiet and attentive, and seemed much interested in our message. We usually found from five to ten kraals together in a group, containing perhaps a hundred people, these villages being separated by several miles from each other, which would indicate a splendid location for touring and for small elementary schools. There is an excellent situation for a station

about forty miles east of Silinda, near Chief Gogoi's, at whose kraal we held a service with ninety grown people, besides many children. The famine is not as bad there as in the Sabi region, although the people are living entirely on roots, and have almost nothing growing in their gardens. Between the time when these roots have sprouted and the harvest, we may be certain of great suffering. The question of procuring seed is of vital importance to them also."

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CHINA

Young Men's Christian Association Convention at Peking

Under date of December 16, Miss Luella Miner writes from Peking of another significant gathering at the capital of China: —

"The sixth convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of China has just come to an end, held in the fine building, the gift of John Wanamaker, the corner stone of which was laid last spring by Tang Shao Yi, then premier. It opened with a remarkable reception to the 400 delegates, given at the presidential mansion. President Yuan Shih Kai himself made a speech of about five minutes. It was so significant that I must quote stray sentences from the published translation: —

President Yuan's Speech

"'Gentlemen, I heartily welcome you to Peking. It is gratifying to me and no doubt to you also that within a little more than a year after the beginning of the revolution the country should have happily settled down to such comparative peace as to enable the Young Men's Christian Association to hold its convention in Peking. . . . In a free government like the Republic of China all conceivable encouragement should be given for the healthy development of every individual. . . . You represent a society whose influence is felt not only throughout China but throughout the world, whose purpose is the raising of the moral standard of our fellow-countrymen, inculcating obedience to authority, discipline and good order, and contributing to the good government of our country and to the harmony between the government and the people. . . . You, my friends, who are members and delegates of the Association from every province of the republic, are examples for the men of every class of society. . . . You are young men, but you will not be carried away with the hot blood of youth. By the help of your guiding light and uplifting influence millions of young men, well equipped morally, intellectually, and physically, will be raised up in this nation to render loyal service to the republic in her time of need, and lift her to a position that shall add to the civilized world an undying luster.'

Other Notable Figures

"Any young man in that assembly who came to Peking feeling disloyal to the north and suspicious of the president would doubtless be converted by this cordial reception, which gave the convention a good start. C. T. Wang, whom the president had known as acting head of the Board of Works a few months ago, made a fine speech. He is now general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, with headquarters at Shanghai, and he and Chang Po Ling, who was elected president of the convention, added more, perhaps, than any others to the success of the convention. The foreign secretaries, as usual, kept in the background, and the Chinese, both in the general meetings and in the committees, took the lead in a masterly way, with a deep loyalty to Christ and to the high ideals of the Association, which makes one hopeful for the future of Christianity in China and for the success of the republic. The young men showed fine executive ability.

"Different sessions were addressed by Dr. W. W. Yen as representative of the president, by Premier Chao, by Wu Ching Lien, the president of the National Assembly, and by its chief

secretary, Mr. Lin, himself an earnest Christian. The reports show that the Association has had an astonishing development within the last ten years, and that it is one of the strongest forces working today for the regeneration of China. In Peking the Bible classes in non-Christian schools have not yet taken the hold that they have in Tientsin and Paotingfu, but with this fine building the work will soon have an impetus."

✣

Two North China Pictures

Mr. DeHaan, of Pangchwang, sends two unusual pictures. The first shows one of the fourth generation of Christians in China. The baby, his father

"UNTO THE THIRD AND FOURTH GENERATION"

FIFTEEN DUCKS AND ONE HARE

who holds him, and his grandfather standing beside them were all baptized by Dr. Arthur H. Smith, as was also the great-grandfather, through whom the Pangchwang station got its hold, and who Mr. DeHaan believes was the first man baptized in the place. Dr. and Mrs. Smith helped to found that station in 1882.

The other picture is a snapshot of Mr. DeHaan coming in after a morning in the marshes at the summer resort of North China missionaries, Peitaiho. The fifteen ducks are said to have made the pan fragrant.

✣

Growth at Canton

Mr. Nelson sees much to encourage at Canton; he begins to hope that the church will soon assume self-support and call a preacher, thus relieving the missionary from one care. Chinese Christians are taking hold well not only of the church but also of the boys' school; eight of the twelve members of the school committee are now Chinese; some $1,800 (silver) is subscribed to enlarge and reconstruct the school building; next year the native Christians will have a share in its management. The country districts show unprecedented interest; churches, some of them large, would not accommodate those who came to hear the missionaries in a recent tour of the Hoi Ping district, and the respect and attention shown were marvelous. Fifty persons, mostly adults, were received into the church.

✣

TURKEY

The Capture of Monastir

A journal letter from Miss Mary L. Matthews, of Monastir, received January 16, brings an account of the protracted fighting ending in the capture of that city by the Servians. It seems that the surrender of the city was anticipated by the inhabitants three weeks before it occurred, but that the Greeks, who were then advancing against it, underestimating the resistance to be encountered, declined re-enforcements, only to be repulsed and driven back by

the Turks. The delay prolonged the anxiety and distress of the people of Monastir and of the refugees who crowded into the city, making heavy inroads on the food supply and sending prices soaring.

On November 18, Miss Matthews records: —

"The battle that has been going on for four days ended tonight at five o'clock. A Servian soldier told us that if the city had resisted two hours longer, the Servians would have bombarded it. We had United States flags on our roofs. We hope that it is really the end of the siege of Monastir. What a fight it has been! Almost constant booming of cannon, especially yesterday and today, and we have seen from our roof-windows the flashes and smoke before the dreadful rumbling. It has been a terrible struggle. The Servians have come around by way of Prelep and Resna, so that the Turks have had to try to repulse the enemy on three sides. The city authorities and the people have wished to avoid further bloodshed, and thousands of lives might have been saved if the surrender had been made sooner. The commander pasha insisted on continuing the warfare, even when it was evidently hopeless and the governor and people urged that it be ended. The commander pasha has gone away now towards the Greek army, but it is thought that he hopes to find a way of escape to Constantinople. It seems that he could not safely stay longer, there is so much indignation against him, even among the Turks. The soldiers have been so reluctant to fight, under the circumstances, that they have been forced to go, and some of them and their officers have actually hidden themselves to avoid further service.

The Christians Enter the City

"*November 19.* The city is in the hands of the Christians. There is wild rejoicing. As I write, revolvers and rifles are being fired for joy. This is the way people here express their gladness. The Servian general is making a speech on Broadway, and our teachers have gone to hear and to see, with the crowds that fill the streets.

"As I wrote that last paragraph, Miss Pavleva returned to let me go to see the Servian army come in. Altogether it was four hours and a half that we watched the long procession of the troops pass the house, where we had places on the balcony overlooking the street. We could not have had a better position. I wish I could give you some adequate idea of the scene! An army of fifty or sixty thousand men, who had taken Monastir after desperate fighting for four days, tired, hungry, with weather-worn clothing, marched by, in quiet order, a sight one would not wish to miss. Even this evening the crack of a rifle or a revolver is heard oftener than once a minute on an average.

"Our Turkish neighbors came here this morning, in great fear, because they imagined that the Servians would do to the Turks as Turks have done to Christians under similar circumstances. It was late in the afternoon when these people were convinced that they would be in no danger whatever in their homes and returned there.

Relief Measures

"We thought best to go on with regular school work as long as possible. We did a good deal of sewing for the hospitals, aiding the Red Crescent Society. Two days we gave up to that work, and parts of other days. We made eighty-five garments, from material furnished by the ladies of the consulates. It was good to see how many other people in the city responded to the need and shared in the sewing, until no more cloth could be had that was suitable. All the other schools were forced to close, for lack of funds or for other reasons, but we were thankful we had been able to buy a supply of flour and cornmeal and salt and kerosene before war prices prevailed. But many have suffered for lack of food. Salt could not be had at any price for several weeks, and many had to mix their bread with the brine of the white cheese used here. After considerable delay, the railroad

THE GIRLS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT MONASTIR

was opened to Salonica, and now it is possible to get supplies without paying such exorbitant prices.

A Shadowed Christmas

"*December 26.* We had a pleasant Christmas yesterday. The Clarke family, our teachers, and Mr. Greig, the British consul, were with us for dinner. We discussed relief work. It is more necessary even than we had supposed. There are ten thousand needy people, of whom six thousand are refugees from the burned villages. Mr. Greig has begun to give out bread. He has money to buy bread for 800 persons for a month. The loaves are given by ticket to names on his list. We must have money to help. Some have starved to death already. It is a mercy that the weather is not colder. It is not freezing now, but we can't hope for such weather to last long."

⚜

Tracts for the Soldiers

Rev. Robert Thomson, of Samokov, Bulgaria, reports that the Publication Department of the mission is busy printing large editions of eight tracts (of which four are new) selected by a committee as being especially suitable for distribution among the soldiers both on the field and in the hospital. Perfect freedom is allowed the evangelical workers in visiting the hospitals, in meeting those soldiers whose duty does not take them to the actual firing lines, and in distributing various pieces of literature. It appears certain that in this way many will be reached who otherwise would never have come to the way of the gospel; moreover at such a time hearts are better prepared to be good ground for the seed sown.

⚜

Some Ghosts Laid

Rev. Henry K. Wingate, of the station at Talas, Cesarea, Western Turkey Mission, thinks that as a result of the war with the Balkan allies, the air is being cleared of certain misconceptions. For one thing, the impossibility of reforming a Mohammedan government, anticipations of which were raised by the Young Turk movement, has been brought home to Europe and America through the spectacle of this bloody war. Islam in its very nature is static; were it to become progressive, civilized, and tolerant of equality for all classes, it would cease thereby to be Islam. The fear of a fanatic uprising of the Turk if his empire should be touched is also passing. For years the Turkey government has been preventing interference by pleading that it would so anger the populace that they would get out of hand and commit greater atrocities, while the officials would be unable to control the mob. This argument now appears to be pure bluff. Recent events have proved that the mass of the people are easily controlled and that quiet or disturbance depends absolutely on the attitude of those in authority. As a matter of fact, the Turk has an instinct for obedience to authority and goes where he is ordered to go.

Another ghost which this war should lay is the fear of Pan-Islamism. There never has been a union of all Islam and in all probability there never will be.

⚜

The Strain at Salonica

Rev. E. B. Haskell writes from captured Salonica, December 31, of the burden of the relief work which absorbs all the missionary's time and strength: —

"I think I never worked so hard in my life as the first six weeks. The mere physical labor of going from point to point of this big city, arranging for centers of distribution; visiting the two ovens which baked for me and watching their accounts; consulting other members of the committee, and the like, was very great, even though I did much of it on horseback. At evening I would be so tired that I wanted to drop into bed at seven or seven-thirty. But there were the accounts to keep straight, unavoidable letters to write, and other things which forced me to keep myself awake by sheer will power. By ten o'clock the sleepiness would have passed

CARAVAN OF MOSLEM REFUGEES ARRIVING IN SALONICA

and I would have a restless night, dreaming of refugees, planning about them, and, as it were, surrounded by them.

"I never before saw such really hungry people as they were in the first days. And even since that we have been unable to satisfy them. Our funds were so meager that we could give only nine ounces of bread to a person per diem and nothing else. It seems strange that the outside world takes so little interest in doing anything for this situation.

"The Greek queen gave 1,000 napoleons ($3,900) to start the fund. People of the town also gave a few hundred. Later the Greek government gave 2,500 napoleons—quite remarkably, as it seemed to me, intrusting its distribution to four Protestants and one Catholic.

"We have the work better organized and arranged than at first. The departure of some to a camp outside the city, some to Asia Minor, and some for their homes (most of whom were massacred by 'Christians' *en route*) has lightened our work a little. But it still is very heavy. Also the funds are nearly spent. Meanwhile refugees who had a little money and so could eke out our ration are now dependent wholly on us and we can give them but nine ounces a day, which is not enough to sustain life. Unless we can increase the amount they will slowly starve on our hands.

Muscular Christianity

"This week I received first news from our Razlog communities, now in Bulgaria! Pastor Gretchenoff had a most thrilling experience. He was in a shop in Eleslinitze when a Turkish (Albanian) band surrounded him and his companions. They demanded £T.250 ransom from him, £T.200 each from the others, etc. They tied the Bulgarians together by twos. Gretchenoff's hands were tied behind his back and a halter put around his neck. He prayed for help, made a great wrench, and got his hands free. (He is over six feet tall, well-proportioned, and strong as a bull of Bashan.) Four men set upon him, but he knocked them right and left and got away, with a bayonet wound in his shoulder. He threw off the halter, when he was stopped in the street by two of the band who were on guard. They pointed their

guns at his stomach, but he seized the muzzles in his bare hands, wrenched the guns away, and ran. Thus he got to Bansko, where he was abed two weeks with his wound."

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A Turkish Bey's Impression

Professor Tenekijian, of Euphrates College, Harpoot, at a Thanksgiving Day service of the students related the following incident as emphasizing an occasion for gratitude in that the Armenians have so universal an interest in education. It is to be recognized that not only the Protestant schools referred to are the outgrowth of the American Board's work, but the whole educational movement among the Armenians, which has far outstripped our mission schools in extent, is the direct result of this missionary work. Rev. Henry H. Riggs furnishes us the following translation of Professor Tenekijian's story: —

"The superintendent of education of the Harpoot province recently sent —— Bey to the village of —— to secure aid by popular subscription for the erection there of a primary school for Moslems.

"The bey, a strong advocate of education among Moslems, after a week of soliciting from the beys and aghas of that village, after exhausting all his strongest arguments on them, finally succeeded in securing the promise of about twenty logs for use in building.

"About that time, while walking through the village, he stopped in front of a neat building and asked his companions, 'What building is this?' 'This is the Protestant Boys' School,' was the reply. Walking a little further he came to another building. 'And what is this?' he asked. 'The Gregorian Armenian Girls' School.' Going on further he asked about a third building, and was told, 'That is the Armenian Catholic Boys' School.' Later he passed other buildings, which he was told were the Protestant Girls' School, the Gregorian Boys' School, and the Catholic Girls' School.

"When he reached the edge of the village the bey turned to his companions and said: 'Now, friends, don't any of you say, "Let us all become Christians and be rid of this trouble!" For a week I have been trying to get help from our leading aghas for this school building for Moslems, and have barely succeeded in getting the promise of twenty logs for the building. The government already pays the salaries of your teachers and will pay half of the cost of your building. The richest men of your village fail to raise the rest. This shows plainly the utter indifference of our people to education. These Christians have no money from the government for their numerous schools. All expense needed comes from their pockets. The common people cheerfully pay their share of the cost of education. What a melancholy contrast is exhibited by the indifference of our people!

"'But with what great sacrifice and under what great difficulties these Christians have succeeded in erecting their schools! How many years they have been tormented till they could get the firman to build! Our government raises every possible obstacle for them. We all consider it a virtue to defeat such undertakings of theirs; and yet they, because they know the mighty influence of education, have endured every sort of hardship and succeeded in having their own schools. See! this is the difference between Moslem and Christian people!'

"In the Harpoot province the Moslems outnumber the Christians four to one; but the Moslem schools number but seventy, while the different Christian denominations have 120 schools. While those Moslem schools are, almost without exception, supported by the government, the Christian schools are largely self-supporting and receive insignificant aid from the government. Here is a measure of the difference between Moslem and Christian communities."

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From Captured Kortcha

At last we have heard directly from our missionaries at Kortcha in Southern

MR. AND MRS. KENNEDY AND THEIR WAR-TIME GUESTS

The two boys, one a Moslem the other a Christian, live with them and study in the Albanian club school

Albania, confirming the report that the city was captured by the Greeks. Rev. P. B. Kennedy writes, December 27, that no mail had been received for two months; the way was just opened to travel to Monastir; all this time they had been compelled to live under martial law: —

"Over five weeks ago the defeated Turkish forces, estimated to be about 40,000, arrived here from Monastir. Their broken ranks were in a pitiable, dilapidated condition. This led us to open our home to sick soldiers. The Greek army, more numerous than the Turkish forces and better equipped, arrived a week ago (December 20) after having defeated the Turkish forces outside the city. Djavid Pasha with his forces left the city the day before. A staff of Red Crescent officers were left in charge of the two hundred and more sick and wounded soldiers, temporarily provided for in a school building near by. Five of these physicians, pharmacists, etc., asked us for shelter under our flag, fearing that unless they were thus protected they might be in danger of insult from Christian natives of the place before the Greek army arrived.

"The Greek army is still occupying the city. As there is no other foreigner here I am called upon to do work which might be called consular. This has brought me in touch with the commander in chief. With the arrival of the army a certain class of native fanatical Christians have felt encouraged to indulge in many lawless deeds, especially against the Moslems of all classes in Kortcha and vicinity. Until the incoming army can restore order, the people are in danger, and many have sought refuge under our American flag. God bless our dear flag and may she ever stand for justice and the protection of an oppressed people!

"The Albanians, I think, would like to have autonomy. Under any circumstances we are going to have a rich opportunity to help the sick, the starving, and the homeless. Our girls' school

and Sabbath services have gone on with regularity."

⚜

Touring in War Times

Rev. Henry H. Riggs, returning to Harpoot in the Eastern Turkey Mission after a six weeks' tour to the northwest of that city, reports that while it was in many ways a most interesting tour, it was pursued under heavy difficulties. In many of the places visited it was hard to get the attention of the people for anything but political affairs. Every conversation in the homes or the shops turned inevitably to the one absorbing topic. "If we could only have the safety of our lives assured then we could give our thoughts to higher things," was the constant plaint. The village young men were being drafted into the army; those of army age had gone long before, but now the first reserves were being called out and during the time of the tour the second reserves, and even the third, the last resource of the empire, were marching toward the nearest seaport. There was a deal of sadness in the air; the war was no holiday affair.

Several of the villages visited were found to be altogether in the hands of the Armenian revolutionary societies. After the services questions began to be put to the missionary, and as a result there was a lively discussion of politics and religion. At Egin and Arabkir, upon visits to the Gregorian kindergartens, with the request to the children to sing something, the little tots bawled out the most bloodthirsty revolutionary songs. The whole establishment in both these cities, school, church, prelates and all, seemed to belong body and soul to the Tashnagtsagan Revolutionary Society, which is the most pernicious of all these societies and is stoutly opposed to all religion. Mr. Riggs was impressed again and again, as never before, with the opportunity for the right sort of leadership among all classes; he was particularly struck with the possibilities of sympathetic intercourse with Moslems. Even at this time of unrest there was always a readiness to talk freely; in better times it was certain many would attend services, especially where the lantern was used.

⚜

Preventive Medical Work Needed

Dr. Hoover, of Talas, calls attention to the vast field open to the medical mis-

WOMEN IN A TURKISH KHAN YARD

sionary in Turkey (the same fact is true of all the Orient) in spreading the simple principles of sanitation and the care of the health to the prevention of a multitude of sicknesses that now afflict the people: —

"Were one to attempt an estimate in dollars and cents of the preventable waste in human life in this country he would be appalled at the difficulty of the undertaking. The fact is that in Turkey human life is an asset so neglected that vital statistics are not to be had; even approximate estimates would be guesses at best. How I wish we might find some way of spreading elementary knowledge of prevention of disease, of care of infants and young children — some idea of what is meant by cleanliness and a multitude of facts which are common knowledge to even the boys and girls in America! Cutting off diseased arms and legs is a part of our duty in Turkey, but common medical education is the crying need which is not being met in any general way."

The report of the Talas hospital for 1912, just issued, presents the work of that institution attractively, through text and picture, and gives an astonishing list of major and minor operations performed. Copies of this report may be obtained upon application to the Board's publishing agent.

AUSTRIA

The Bible in Austria and Russia (Poland)

Dr. A. W. Clark, of Prague, Austria, rendering report to the National Bible Society of Scotland, and, by the way, it is his fortieth annual report to a Bible Society, records the total circulation for the year 1912, including the single Gospels, as 80,000 copies. This distribution represents huge and hard labor on the part of the colporter. "Persecution and opposition are daily experiences, but these trials are made tolerable by the joyful welcome of some longing souls who have never read, perhaps never seen a copy of a single Gospel. Gladness and discouragement close the record of each day's labor."

JAPAN

A Keener Religious Atmosphere

Rev. M. D. Dunning, of Kyoto, notes the formation of no less than three societies which have the avowed purpose of promoting the religious life of the Japanese. One of these societies, called the *Dai Nihon Shukyo Kyokwai*, or Great Japan Religion Society, has been started by a group of publicists with the purpose of getting articles on religion for publication, that the religious thought of the people may be molded by such public discussion.

The second society, the *Shido Kyokwai*, or This Way Association, is to promote morality and to improve the ethical life of the people by deepening the veneration for the imperial family, making the imperial rescript on education the basis of moral and ethical teaching.

The third society, the *Kiitsu Kyokwai*, or Concordia Association, was formed by prominent business and educational men, like Baron Shibusawa and Professor Anezaki. Drs. Greene and Gulick, of the American Board Mission, are members of it, and the only foreigners, Mr. Dunning thinks, who have been asked to join any of those societies. The object of this organization is to promote religious unity and to deepen the religious life of the people, bringing before them the best religious thought of the time. At the last monthly meeting, Dr. Gulick gave an address on the theme, What Is Religion?

Mr. Dunning feels that the very existence of these three societies is a striking proof of the intense religious and moral atmosphere at present pervading Japan. "One meets it everywhere. The educated people, the students in the schools, responsible officials in the government, and thoughtful men in all walks of life are seeking, honestly and earnestly seeking, to understand

and realize the great verities of life. They are consciously and confessedly seeking the spiritual realities of life."

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INDIA

The New Hospital at Wai

Dr. Beals sends the accompanying picture of the main building of the new hospital at Wai in the Marathi Mission, for which he has toiled long and hard. He reports quite an epidemic of typhoid fever, but adds that there is generally a good museum of epidemics in that second most sacred city of India. Friends had just given him a thousand rupees ($333), that he might make a start in caring for the many tubercular cases which present so great a need and problem. This sum will furnish two small buildings, one for men and one for women, that will take in perhaps three or four patients each, and will do something for this class of sufferers.

While rejoicing at what has been achieved, Dr. Beals recognizes certain lacks that are yet serious. For one thing, there is no place for the friends of the higher castes to prepare food for them. None above the two lowest (and smallest) castes in that section will allow the missionaries or servants whom they employ to prepare the food for them. Again no funds are in hand to provide a place for medical assistants and nurses. A nurse engaged some little time ago has been kept away because of inability to secure any proper place for her to live in at Wai; and $1,500 will be required to put up these needed buildings.

The feeling seems to be growing that medical missions are not receiving the emphasis called for by the situation in India. While the government does something in medical lines, it does not at all meet the situation. Careful estimate shows that over one-third of the population of India, that is, 100,000,000 people — more than the population of the United States — are wholly beyond the reach of government medical aid. With full appreciation of the government *taluka*, or county dispensary, and what it is able to offer, it appears that another third of the population who may reach these dispensaries find there aid only for the more simple diseases; government surgery can be secured only

MAIN BUILDING OF THE NEW HOSPITAL AT WAI, MARATHI MISSION, INDIA

by the smallest handful of the people of India.

Furthermore, in the government medical work the missionary feature is, of course, altogether wanting. The heart of India is just as open a door as the head of India. It would seem that medical work is practically the most effective key to the heart which the missionary has at his disposal. The situation calls for an aggressive policy for medical missions in India, combining closely the task of the doctor and the evangelistic missionary.

What Shall We Do with the Mangs?

For a dozen years the Mangs, a low caste people of the Marathi Mission, of whom there are said to be at least 20,000 in the district, have been besieging the mission to give them teachers. They say that to have their children received into the established schools is not satisfactory; that the teachers of them are from the Mahar caste and do not really wish the Mangs to be educated. The preachers also are said to be partial and to make it difficult for the Mangs to be admitted to the church. There is a mass movement impending if it can be welcomed and provided for. Funds are subscribed from two sources to provide two school buildings to help these Mangs; two new teachers and a preacher are a present need. Later there will be other calls; other villages will ask.

And there is the further question of what to do with the boys who have got through with the primary school and are ready for English. They will be boys of promise and will help their people more than anything else could do. The Mang is held down by being the hereditary priest of Mari Ai, the cholera goddess, the Death Mother. The whole village turns out at the time of cholera and goes in procession, under the lead of a Mang woman, around the village to the temple of Mari Ai, and the offerings that are given to the goddess are the right of the Mangs; the amount they get sometimes in offerings of food must be considerable. Such rights and offerings (belonging to any class of people out here as a prescriptive right) are considered of great importance, and in any village one family at least of Mangs will not be baptized in order to be the priests of the Death Mother. Nothing will help this matter so much as getting the children educated and some of them well educated.

Rev. Henry Fairbank, of Ahmednagar, presents this situation as a pressing problem of the Marathi Mission; he asks, "Is it possible to do anything to help along this movement?"

How India Helps Turkey

Rev. J. J. Banninga, of the Madura Mission, quotes from an Indian paper an account of a meeting at Bombay to raise relief funds for the Turkish wounded, which shows what even the poor people of India can do in the way of giving when the appeal really grips their hearts: —

"The response to the appeal for funds was a very enthusiastic and substantial one. At the conclusion of the proceedings, several schoolboys and orphans came forward and gave their coats, turbans, caps, watches, buttons, etc., which were put to auction sale and realized sums far more than their intrinsic value. Umbrellas, watches, rings, bangles, shawls, walking sticks, handkerchiefs, etc., were thrown on the platform and were sold by auction. A Hindu gentleman's silver watch fetched 300 rupees, while an equal sum was realized for a watch belonging to a European police constable on duty at the town hall. A beggar came forward and gave one rupee, while another beggar gave a pie (worth one-sixth of one cent), which was put to auction sale and realized ten guineas. Several Mohammedan widows' ornaments and about fifty watches were sold, and these and other sundry articles fetched about 15,000 to 20,000 rupees. The amount realized was far beyond expectations."

THE "IJU RAN," THE REMNANT OF THE MICRONESIAN NAVY

MICRONESIA

Welcomed to the Marshall Islands

Rev. and Mrs. Charles H. Maas completed their long journey of over three months and arrived at their future home at Mejuro, September 12. The Japanese steamer *Nippon Maru* brought them from San Francisco to Hongkong; thence the *Germania* to Jaluit. Here they got their first welcome to the islands, and it was hearty indeed. Landing in the morning, in the afternoon Mr. Maas thought it best to hold a service in the native church. Hundreds of people followed the missionaries from the boat to the big church, which was overcrowded, many standing outside eagerly listening. The newcomers were deeply touched by the genuine sympathy and love shown them by the natives.

The trip from Jaluit to Mejuro was taken in the *Iju Ran*, a sailboat of a ton burden, so small that it clearly took nerve and backbone to navigate it through the wide ocean; that it did not capsize was a wonder to the passengers. The discomforts of this part of the journey, which are lightly passed over in the report of it, must have been terrific. Mrs. Maas's quarters were a small house on deck, about the size of and resembling a dog-kennel, which had to be entered on hands and knees. Here she stayed during the four days of the voyage. Mr. Maas's quarters below deck, among oil cans, oil skins, lamps and what not, were even more distressing. "Upon arrival in Mejuro," he writes, "we knew the shape of all our bones and just where they were." Upon their arrival the boat grounded in shallow water some distance from the shore, the tide being low, so the newcomers had to be carried on the backs of boys to dry land, where boys and girls of the school and a number of the islanders, led by the high chief, gave them another hearty welcome.

A Chicken "Shower"

"The natives came from every side to see us. A few days later we received visits of welcome from the churches situated on other parts of the island.

One afternoon I was surprised to see a procession of people dressed in Sunday clothing making their way towards the mission house, carrying a number of baskets, etc.; at first I did not know what to think about it, but soon I found that they were coming to welcome the new missionaries, bringing with them many presents, such as chickens (of which we received over sixty), fish, eggs, breadfruit, cocoanuts, pandanus, etc.

"Since then we have received similar visits from other parts of the lagoon. This shows the deep devotion and love the islanders have for their instructors; it is indeed a great pleasure for us and gives us great joy to know that all these simple-minded people love us with a sincere heart. They are all eager to learn; they love the Bible and know large portions of it by heart; the Sunday school lesson is learned by most people by heart. The church services are always well attended — a missionary never needs to be afraid about getting an audience; and the people, too, do not get tired of staying in church from two to three hours. I find in use a very strict discipline, similar to that of the Puritans. All the islanders are fine singers; without exaggerating I say that our church choir is superior to many church choirs in America; that may sound strange, but is true. There are about one hundred churches in the group that come under my supervision; all of them I expect to visit as soon as time permits."

Mr. Maas declares himself surprised to find how intelligent and gifted the islanders are, and how eager they are to learn. Seeing much to be done and already forming plans for meeting the new responsibilities that are thrust upon them, these missionaries are settling down in Mejuro, both of them enjoying the work and counting the prospects really bright.

THE PORTFOLIO

English — More or Less

If the Oriental languages are hard for Westerners to learn, we must remember that our English speech presents a host of difficulties to the men of the East. The following specimens of some Turkish college boys' attempts to define English words and to form English sentences may comfort some of our younger missionaries essaying to speak in tongues with which they are not yet quite familiar. — THE EDITOR.

"Vapor is dried water."

"Oxen, a kind of house animal that gives us milk."

"Steam is a post which the water makes in the weather."

"Hatchet, place for make the hat."

"I and my defunct mother were seated by the fireside."

"I think that you will complete the loss of Mr. Harper if ever there is."

"Here the tear of indigence is loaded over my thinks as a parasite."

"We heard the baying of the hen, the baying of the cow, the bawling of the hare, and the croaking of the pigs."

"Satin, a kind of water which used to show the weather."

"Scrubbed, to walk without boots."

"Proud, a man who hase no wise and do himself big."

"Treacle, a swift food which is made of sugar."

"We were too much glad because we are going to near from after a durable tiresome of toil to enjoy a repose in the arm of our village."

"I do not wish to elongate, perhaps it should be importunate, therefore I am concluding it here."

"We have many chances in the college to improve the English language."

THE BOOKSHELF

Old Homes of New Americans. The Country and the People of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and Their Contribution to the New World. By Francis E. Clark. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. Pp. 266. Index. Illustrated. Price, $1.50 net.

A timely book. Just as the attention of the world is being drawn to the Slavic peoples by the war in the Balkans and the racial problems which there emerge, comes this fresh account of several of these interrelated sections of the Slavic family. Croats, Slovenians, Ruthenians, as well as the better known Poles and Serbs, are here depicted amid their home scenes by a keen and kindly observer, who adds a personal acquaintance and study to the testimony of standard books on the subject. Other races in that mixed kingdom of Austro-Hungary, such as Bohemians and Moravians, are also described and their characteristic qualities emphasized. The fundamental differences between Magyar and Slav are helpfully sketched (pp. 175–176), and there is much illumination of subjects concerning which the American people cannot afford to be ignorant. Though written from the standpoint of the immigrant problem of the United States, and making a distinct contribution to the literature of that subject, Dr. Clark's book is of value also to the foreign missionary in the Balkans and to all who are interested in perceiving the bearings of the situation in a buffer state between Europe and what was lately European Turkey.

The book has all the finish and attractiveness of form that are to be expected from the imprint of its publishing house; the illustrations are numerous, artistic, and interesting; the author's style is, as always, bright and winsome; his word of introduction gives the temper of his book: —

"I have striven to write in a sympathetic but not eulogistic mood of two of these countries. I have not shut my eyes to their defects, but I have at least endeavored not to exaggerate them. Chiefly, however, my effort has been neither to praise nor to blame, but to describe the people and their native lands as they look to a traveler today and to a student of their history, that I may fulfill my purpose of making my readers better acquainted with the old homes of the new Americans who crowd them on the street or live around the next corner."

One rises from reading the book with the feeling that it has attained its end. It has imparted a deal of information in an easy and effective way. Its total impression is to make one more considerate of the strange peoples it describes, and to become more hopeful and encouraged concerning their impact on both the old world and the new.

The Fetish Folk of West Africa. By Robert H. Milligan. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. Illustrated. Pp. 328.

If any one knows a more interesting and entertaining writer on Africa than Robert H. Milligan, we would like to have his name. Many will remember Mr. Milligan's first volume, "The Jungle Folk of Africa," and will recall their delight in reading his stories of native life and customs in the Gaboon region of West Africa, where Mr. Milligan was at work for seven years under the Presbyterian Board. Those who have laughed and cried over his descriptions will wonder if Mr. Milligan has produced another book of equal interest and charm. This he certainly has done. We recommend "The Fetish Folk of West Africa" to all who enjoy a good piece of writing, as well as to all who are interested to know about Africa and mission work in behalf of the black race. Some of his stories are exceedingly good, especially those describing the old coasters and how they discourse upon the deadly quality of the climate. Then there is the story of the native who for the first time tasted ice cream. "No sooner had it entered his mouth than he leaped into the air with a wild yell — wild even for Africa. He

shouted: 'I am killed! I am burned to death! I am burned to death!'"

The book abounds in racy anecdotes, and also in philosophical observations upon native character and upon the processes of civilization. Mr. Milligan criticizes the colonial governments, which have failed to understand the native character, and especially those which have broken down all the authority of the chiefs, who should be their main reliance. He is severe in his criticism of the French and also of the Germans. Of the latter he says: "Their policy is commercial, but they love government for its own sake, and they govern far too much. There is an element of militarism in their rule that is entirely too rigorous for the African, and must ultimately destroy him unless it becomes modified through knowledge and experience." Of European sway in Africa generally, he says, "The fatal defect, both of trade and government as independent civilizing agencies, is that they have forcibly altered the outward conditions of the native without changing the inward man." Of the French Jesuits, he says, "They have baptized nearly all the polygamy, drunkenness, immorality, and fetishism of Gaboon, and they call it Christianity."

The book is devoted principally to the Mpongwe tribe on the coast and to the Fangs, a very interesting savage tribe in the interior. Mr. Milligan has a genuine gift for literature, and we rejoice that he is putting it to such good account. C. H. P.

The Story of Korea. By Joseph H. Longford. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. With 33 illustrations and 3 maps. Bibliography and index. Pp. 400.

Encouraged by the cordial reception given to his "Story of Old Japan," the author, who was for some time His Majesty's Consul at Nagasaki, and is now professor of Japanese at King's College, London, has endeavored "to tell in the same easy and popular way 'The Story of Korea.'" While expressing his indebtedness to various authors for the help of their books on the earlier period, and to various individuals for aid in elucidating obscure points in ancient history, he declares the account of the modern period, since 1870, is founded almost entirely on his own personal knowledge of the events which are related.

As his latest direct experience of Korea is, by his own admission, two decades old, it remains that the years with whose events we have now to do are reported upon testimony other than that of an eyewitness. Mr. Longford's judgment seems to be fair; he recognizes the errors the Japanese have made in Korea in the past thirty years, but believes they will show themselves equal to their task, and that, as they are intensely loyal to carry out the will of their emperor, the imperial rescript declaring that "all Koreans under his sway shall enjoy growing prosperity and welfare, and be assured of repose and security," may yet be fulfilled.

The space devoted to Christianity's fortunes in Korea is notably full, two chapters covering fifty-five pages, or one-eighth of the book; only three of the pages, however, allude to the work of Protestant missions. The illustrations, mostly full-page, are fine in subject and execution; they add greatly to the attractiveness of the volume.

Modern Philanthropy: A Study of Efficient Appealing and Giving. By William H. Allen. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Illustrated. Pp. 437, with index. Price, $1.50 net.

This book is bound to attract attention and to do much good. The benevolent world—if such a term is not misleading—has been waiting long for just such a treatise. The author, in addition to his general experience as the director of the Bureau of Municipal Research in New York, has "enjoyed" the privilege of handling the appeals which have come to Mrs. E. H. Harriman. And that he did enjoy them is evidenced on every page of his book. There were six thousand of these appeals in two years from individuals, churches, hospitals, charitable agencies, colleges, etc. They came from all over the world, and they asked for the modest sum of $267,000,000. A large proportion of the requests con-

tained the statement, or its equivalent, "You will never miss this money for which I ask!" Some men would have been inexpressibly bored to pass upon such a flood of begging letters, many of them unreasonable, some of them outrageous; but not so Mr. Allen. He went at the task with the zest of a scientist, determined to obtain light upon the principles of efficient appealing and giving. Result: on both sides of this problem we have an excellent handbook. Every rich man should read this book, and also every benevolent secretary, charity officer, college agent, city and country pastor too. If your lot casts you among the benevolent beggars you feel that Mr. Allen is your friend, your doctor. If you have money to give away you feel that he can not only protect you but also steer you.

We have only one quarrel with the substance of the book. The author seems oblivious to the fact that there are any needs, any fields of benevolence, outside the United States. The book lacks the world view which characterizes our age. In all his impressive list of the things a wealthy man can do with his money, there is no hint that he might found a Robert College in Turkey, endow a Doshisha in Japan, or build a hospital in China. Writing from a city where the hospitals are so thick that they sometimes compete with each other for cases, he seems not to know that in mission lands there are regions containing millions of human beings with no hospital at all. However, the book has made an exceedingly good start in a deeper and wider study of charity.

Typographically the book could be improved. There is an excessive use of italics, and the reader is bewildered by the frequent use of reproductions of advertisements and appeals inserted in such a manner that one cannot readily tell whether they are illustrations or a part of the text. But the book is really a brilliant one, full of keen, penetrating, and witty observations. Those six thousand appeals which descended upon Mrs. Harriman opened up a large section of human nature, and the inside view afforded points many a moral.

C. H. P.

THREE LIVES OF LIVINGSTONE

The Personal Life of David Livingstone. By W. Garden Blaikie, D.D., LL.D. New York: F. H. Revell Co. Illustrated with portrait and map. Pp. 505. Price, 50 cents net; 60 cents postpaid.

David Livingstone. By C. Silvester Horne, M.P. New York: Macmillan Co. Illustrated. Pp. 248. Price, 50 cents net.

Livingstone, the Pathfinder. By Basil Mathews. New York: Missionary Education Movement. Illustrated. Pp. 215. Price, 50 cents net.

The Livingstone centennial year has called out these three books. We are indebted to the enterprise of F. H. Revell Company for the new edition of Blaikie's standard work; they have thus put into handy form, at a low price, the wealth of material contained in this famous biography. It is too late in the day to review Dr. Blaikie's book; it should be sufficient to announce that it can now be had in complete and readable form for a half dollar. Every minister, missionary leader, and Sunday school teacher who does not already own it may well take this opportunity to secure a copy.

Mr. Horne in the preface of his book justifies it by saying that while at first it seemed unnecessary to rewrite Livingstone's life, "there seemed to be room for yet another attempt to present it to those in our busy century who ask for short measure and a clear, simple narrative of facts." The author has attained his purpose in this small volume of large print with many illustrations. The book shows the artist's eye for the striking facts; it has all the charm of Mr. Horne's vivid and incisive style.

Mr. Basil Mathews is the Editorial Secretary of the London Missionary Society, which, it will be remembered, is the society under which Livingstone went to Africa. He has undertaken to retell Livingstone's story in a way to reach the wide-awake and adventure-loving boy of today. His book has been put to the actual test, and has stood it absolutely. It may, therefore, be confidently recommended to parents and teachers all over the land who are look-

ing for the right book that will both interest and help the aforesaid boy. They will find it here. And now, while all the world is thinking and speaking of Livingstone, is just the time to get it.

THE CHRONICLE

DEPARTURES

January 23. From San Francisco, the Misses Frances K. and Lucy P. Bement, returning to the Foochow Mission.

ARRIVALS IN THIS COUNTRY

November 30. At New York, Dr. Mary E. Stephenson, of the Marathi Mission.

December 11. Mrs. Lucius C. Porter, of the North China Mission, because of the illness of one of the children.

January 29. At Boston, Mrs. Henry G. Bissell, of the Marathi Mission.

February 1. At Boston, Rev. and Mrs. Merlin W. Ennis, of the West Central Africa Mission.

ARRIVAL ON THE FIELD

December 4. At Mt. Silinda, Rhodesia, Africa, Miss Edith C. Lundquist.

DEATH

January 22. At Worcester, Mass., Miss Phœbe L. Cull, formerly of the Western Turkey Mission. (See page 102.)

BIRTHS

October 14. At Smyrna, Turkey, a son, Herbert Lee, to Prof and Mrs. Samuel L. Caldwell.

October 25. At "Paradise," Smyrna, Turkey, a son, Henry Kennedy, to Prof. and Mrs. C. L. Lawrence, who, while not under appointment as missionaries of the Board, are identified with the International College at Smyrna.

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Congratulations to Rev. and Mrs. F. B. Bridgman upon the "send-off" given them at Durban upon the eve of their removal to Johannesburg and the care of that important station. The Beatrice Street Church, according to the *Natal Mercury*, was crowded with Europeans and Zulus; choirs of the native school children sang hymns and anthems; and there was a series of farewell addresses by representatives of the many interests with which Mr. Bridgman has been associated. The chief constable of the city remarked that it was the first time he had stood on a platform in Durban or anywhere else, but he was there to do honor to his friend and adviser. The chairman of the evening spoke of the loss to Durban in the departure of these two missionaries as irreparable; there was no man among them whose word was more relied on in native matters than Mr. Bridgman's. Another speaker affirmed that he had built a bridge between the European and the native people. The evening closed with parting gifts and good wishes.

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It is good news to a host of friends that Prof. Edward C. Moore, D.D., is now rapidly convalescing from a serious illness, which cut him off from all lines of work, held him for some weeks in a sick room, and finally subjected him to hospital treatment. He hopes soon to be able to be at work again; nowhere will he be more heartily welcomed back than in his place as chairman of the Prudential Committee.

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The seven years that Mr. Edward Whitin, of Whitinsville, Mass., served as a member of the Prudential Committee endeared him greatly to his fellow-members, to the officers of the Board, and to many missionaries, all of whom were impressed by his calm, clear judgment and his sympathetic and generous heart. His quiet benefactions during that time and in the years since have helped many of the Board's hard-pressed enterprises, notably the theological seminary at Pasumalai in the Madura Mission. His recent death removes one of the Board's most loyal and intelligent supporters.

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Peculiarly sad and inexplicable seems the death (announced in the last number of the *Missionary Herald*) on New Year's Day of Miss Mary R. White at Grinnell, Ia. A junior in the college there, where she was left by her parents, Rev. and Mrs. George E. White, upon their return after furlough to Anatolia College, Marsovan, Turkey, she had won the esteem and affection of all her acquaintances. A young woman of high ideals, fine scholarship, and pronounced Christian character, her death has shocked and saddened many hearts, whose sympathies go out to the stricken family.

DONATIONS RECEIVED IN JANUARY

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

Maine

Bangor, Hammond-st. Cong. ch., 245.31; All Souls' Cong. ch., for 1912, 125, 370 31
Brewer, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 11 73
Bridgton, South Cong. ch., for 1912, 2 00
Brunswick, 1st Parish Cong. ch., for 1912, 97 09
Calais, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 128 10
Falmouth, 2d Cong. ch., for 1912, 10 80
Farmington, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 50 00
Gorham, Cong. ch. 28 80
Lovell, Cong. ch., N. Flint Allard, for 1912, 1 00
Machias, Friend, 5 00
Madison, Cong. ch. 11 76
Patten, Cong. ch., for 1912, 10 00
Perry, Cong. ch., for 1912, 1 00
Portland, State-st. Cong. ch., for 1912, 457.20; Seamen's Bethel Cong. ch., for 1912, 120; 2d Parish Cong. ch., toward support Rev. J. P. Dysart, for 1912, 90; do., J. S. Sawtelle, for Mt. Silinda, for 1912, 30; "Portland," 176.60, 873 80
Presque Isle, Cong. ch., for 1912, 24 00
Sherman Mills, Washburn Mem. Cong. ch., for 1912, 5 00
South Portland, Bethany Cong. ch., for 1912, 3 00
Veazie, Cong. ch., for 1912, 2 50
Warren, Cong. ch., for 1912, 11 80
Westbrook, Cong. ch., for 1912, 12 93
Wilton, Cong. ch. 28 00
Windham, 1st Cong. ch. 15 00
———, Friend, 25 00 — 1,728 62

New Hampshire

Alstead, East Cong. ch. 10 00
Amherst, Cong. ch., for 1912, 26 09
Andover, Cong. ch., for 1912, 4 00
Bartlett, Cong. ch., for 1912, 13 52
Brentwood, Cong. ch. 15 00
Canterbury, Cong. ch. 11 20
Claremont, Cong. ch., for 1912, 78 00
Concord, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 272.23; J. F. Stearns, 2, 274 23
Croydon, Cong. ch., for 1912, 8 00
Dover, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 25 91
Durham, Cong. ch., for 1912, 22 00
Exeter, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 50 00
Greenfield, Cong. ch., for 1912, 40 00
Hudson, Cong. ch., for 1912, 21 40
Keene, 1st Cong. ch., for Tirumangalam, for 1912, 170 00
Lisbon, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 4 00
Manchester, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 636 93
Mt. Vernon, Cong ch., for 1912, 18 02
Nashua, 1st Cong. ch. 225 08
New Castle, Cong. ch., for 1912, 8 00
Pittsfield, Cong. ch. 25 00
Plymouth, Friend, 25
Rye, Cong. ch. 55 50
Sullivan, Cong. ch., for 1912, 12.30; East Cong. ch., 7.25, 19 55
Swanzey, Cong. ch., for 1912, 11 56
Walpole, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 24 91 — 1,797 45
Legacies.—Hanover, Andrew Moody, by John K. Lord and Charles P. Chase, Trustees, add'l, 50 00
1,847 45

Vermont

Barnet, Cong. ch., for 1912, 6 31
Bellows Falls, C. W. Osgood, 10 00
Bradford, Cong. ch., for 1912, 35 00
Brandon, Cong. ch., for 1912, 30 53
Brattleboro, Center Cong. ch., for 1912, 338 49
Browington and Orleans, Cong. ch., for 1912, 90 00
Burke, East Cong. ch., for 1912, 10 00
Burlington, College-st. Cong. ch. 600 00
Colchester, Cong. ch., for 1912, 15 00
Cornwall, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 39 00
Craftsbury, North Cong. ch., for 1912, 32 25
Danville, Cong. ch., for 1912, 71 23
East Braintree and West Brookfield, Cong. ch., toward support Dr. C. W. Young, for 1912, 16 00
Enosburg, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 25 00
Greensboro, Cong. ch., for 1912, 3 00
Hardwick, Cong. ch., for 1912, 15 00
Hartland, Cong. ch., for 1912, 15 00
Hinesburg, Cong. ch., of which 10 for China, all for 1912, 14 00
Holland, Cong. ch., for 1912, 4 04
Irasburg, Cong. ch., for 1912, 30 00
Island Pond, Cong. ch., Friends, 10 00
Jericho Center, Cong. ch., toward support Rev. and Mrs. Wm. Hazen, 33 00
Lyndonville, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 81 00
Marlboro, Cong. ch., for 1912, 9 00
Middlebury, Cong. ch., for 1912, 98 34
Montpelier, Bethany Cong. ch., for 1912, 85 88
New Haven, Cong. ch., for 1912, 18 20
Norwich, Cong. ch., for 1912, 13 75
Pawlet, Cong. ch., for 1912, 17 50
Proctor, Union ch. 137 00
Richmond, Cong. ch., for 1912, 52 50
Rutland, Cong. ch., toward support Rev. E. A. Yarrow, for 1912, 60 00
St. Johnsbury, North Cong. ch., for 1912, 144.43; East Cong. ch., for 1912, 17; South Cong. ch., for 1912, 7.45, 168 88
Salisbury, Cong. ch. 10 00
Saxton's River, Cong. ch. 26 00
South Royalton, Cong. ch., for 1912, 20 00
Springfield, Cong. ch., for 1912, 108 70
Vergennes, 1st Cong. ch. 36 15
Waterbury, Cong. ch., for 1912, 18 00
Wells River, Cong. ch., for 1912, 30 00
Westfield, Cong. ch., for 1912, 4 00
Westminster West, Cong. ch., for 1912, 20 00
Weybridge, Cong. ch., for 1912, 19 20
Wilder, Cong. ch., for 1912, 2 66
Williamstown, Cong. ch., for 1912, 18 18
Wilmington, Cong. ch., of which 30 for 1912, 40 00
Winooski, Cong. ch., for 1912, 21 00
Woodstock, Cong. ch., for 1912, 11 58 — 2,570 37
Legacies.—Barnet, Alex. Holmes, by W. H. Burbank, Adm'r, 2,000 00
4,570 37

Massachusetts

Amesbury, Union Cong. ch., for 1912, 17 82
Amherst, 1st Cong. ch., of which 30 for Aruppukottai, all for 1912, 172 82
Andover, South Cong. ch., for 1912, 606 96
Arlington, Ortho. Cong. ch., for 1912, 212 46
Arlington Heights, Park-av. Cong. ch., for 1912, 30 00
Athol, Evan. Cong. ch., for 1912, 124 40
Attleboro, 2d Cong. ch., for 1912, 559 48
Barnstable, Cotuit Cong. ch., for 1912, 10 00
Beverly, Washington-st. Cong. ch., 66; 2d Cong. ch., for 1912, 7.50, 73 50
Blackstone, Cong. ch., for 1912, 10 00
Boston, Old South Cong. ch., 7,763.79; Mt. Vernon Cong. ch., 1,009.67; Park-st. Cong. ch., of which 353.93 for 1912, 484.09; Eliot Cong. ch. (Roxbury), of

which 51 to const., with previous donations, *Miss Louise J. Rice*, H. M., 388.34; Cong. ch. (Allston), for 1912, 163.98; Cong. ch. (Brighton), 162.46; 2d Cong. ch. (Dorchester), 97.05; Central Cong. ch. (Jamaica Plain), for 1912, 50; Trinity Cong. ch. (Neponset), for 1912, 33.55; Central Cong. ch. (Dorchester), 25; Cong. ch. (Roslindale), for 1912, 13.60; Armenian Cong. ch., for 1912, 10; Faneuil Cong. ch. (Brighton), 9; Immanuel-Walnut-av. Cong. ch. (Roxbury), for 1912, 4; Romsey Cong. ch. (Dorchester), for 1912, 2, 10,216 53
Boxboro, Cong. ch., for 1912, 8 00
Bradford, 1st ch. of Christ, for 1912, 32 34
Brookfield, Cong. ch., for 1912, 28 60
Brookline, Harvard Cong. ch., for 1912, 676 50
Cambridge, Pilgrim Cong. ch., for 1912, 63.91; 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 23.32; Wood Mem. Cong. ch., for 1912, 20.46, 107 69
Carlisle, Cong. ch. 25 00
Chelsea, Central Cong. ch. 38 40
Chicopee, 3d Cong. ch., for 1912, 28 39
Cliftondale, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 5 00
Cohasset, 2d Cong. ch., for 1912, 34 79
Colerain, Cong. ch., for 1912, 5 00
Cummington, Village Cong ch., toward support Rev. C. T. Riggs, for 1912, 1.73; West Cong. ch., for 1912, 1, 2 73
Dalton, Zenas Crane, 250 00
Dedham, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 69 84
Dennis, Union Cong. ch., for 1912, 9 00
Douglass, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 6 00
Dover, Cong. ch., for 1912, 4 00
Easton, Center Cong. ch., for 1912, 3 [illegible]
Egremont, Cong. ch., for 1912, 2 00
Everett, Mystic Side Cong. ch., for 1912, 33 83
Fall River, 1st Cong. ch., of which 600 toward support Rev. E. H. Smith, 840 00
Falmouth, North Cong. ch., 22.50; East Cong. ch., for 1912, 3, 25 50
Fitchburg, Rollstone Cong. ch., for 1912, 79 30
Franklin, 1st Cong. ch. 32 40
Gardner, 1st Cong. ch., toward support Rev. Geo. H. Hubbard, 278 61
Gilbertville, Trin. Cong. ch., for 1912, 48 02
Gloucester, Trinity Cong. ch., Friend, 10 00
Grafton, Union Cong. ch., for 1912, 66.88; Evan. Cong. ch., for 1912, 35.40, 102 28
Great Barrington, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 350 00
Greenfield, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 43 00
Groveland, Cong. ch., for 1912, 16 00
Hanson, 1st Cong. ch. 3 00
Harvard, Cong. ch. 10 00
Haverhill, North Cong. ch., 150; Friends, 5, 155 00
Heath, Union Cong. ch. 12 00
Holden, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 16 13
Hyannis, Cong. ch. 2 40
Lawrence, Lawrence-st. Cong. ch., for 1912, 215 53
Leicester, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 27 96
Lenox, Cong. ch. 79 66
Leominster, F. A. Whitney, 15 00
Lexington, Hancock Cong. ch., for 1912, 213 41
Longmeadow, 1st Cong. ch., Benevolent Asso., toward support Dr. G. C. Raynolds, for 1912, 1 05
Lowell, Kirk-st. Cong. ch., for 1912, 74; High-st. Cong. ch., Wm. H. G. Wight, for native preacher in China, 72; 1st Trin. Cong. ch., 61.59, 207 59
Malden, Charles A. Belcher, for Pangchwang, 30 00
Marion, Cong. ch., for 1912, 9 00
Marlboro, Union Cong. ch., for 1912, 61 45
Marshfield, 1st Cong. ch. 51 00
Medfield, 2d Cong. ch. 5 00
Melrose, Ortho. Cong. ch. 103 00
Melrose Highlands, Cong. ch., for 1912, 342 24
Merrimac, Cong. ch., for 1912, 30 18
Methuen, 1st Cong. ch. 52 68
Millbury, 1st Cong. ch., toward support Rev. E. C. Partridge, 12 00
Monson, Cong. ch., toward support Rev. H. J. Bennett, for 1912, 181 55
Natick, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 68 25
New Bedford, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 10 00
Newbury, 1st Cong. ch. 25 12
Newton Center, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 403 25
Northampton, 1st ch. of Christ, toward support Dr. and Mrs. F. F. Tucker, 300; M. C., for work among Armenians, 15, 315 00
Northboro, Cong. ch., M. E. L. 5 00
Northbridge, Rockdale Cong. ch. 11 90
North Brookfield, Mrs. T. H. Gilfillan, 1 25
North Chelmsford, 2d Cong. ch., for 1912, 11 84
Orange, Central Cong. ch. 22 60
Packardville, Cong. ch., of which 25 from S. Alice Collis, for Aruppukottai, and 10 from Rev. Wm. Osborne, for Inghok, 40 00
Peabody, South Cong. ch., for 1912, 190 07
Pepperell, Cong. ch., for 1912, 35 00
Pittsfield, 1st ch. of Christ, toward support Dr. J. H. Pettee, for 1912, 1,216; 2d Cong. ch., for 1912, 4.80, 1,220 80
Princeton, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 63 12
Quincy, Bethany Cong. ch., for 1912, 67.37; Park and Downs Cong. ch., 14, 81 37
Randolph, T. 10 00
Revere, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 19 00
Richmond, Cong. ch. 80 00
Rockport, 1st Cong. ch. 11 05
Rowley, Cong. ch., for 1912, 12 00
Royalston, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 22 45
Salem, Crombie-st. Cong. ch., for 1912, 28 88
Saugus, Cong. ch., for 1912, 13 62
Somerville, Winter Hill Cong. ch., for 1912, 100; 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 45; West Cong. ch., for 1912, 36.61, 181 61
Southbridge, Elm-st. Cong. ch. 19 00
South Hadley, Cong. ch. 12 59
South Hadley Falls, Cong. ch., for 1912, 50 00
Spencer, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 100 00
Springfield, 1st ch. of Christ, 55.10; Park Cong. ch., for 1912, 24; Lilla M. Harmon, 5, 84 10
Sterling, Cong. ch., for 1912, 8 42
Stockbridge, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 21 72
Stoneham, 1st Cong. ch. 76 25
Sunderland, Cong. ch., for 1912, 67 83
Swampscott, Cong. ch., for 1912, 3 86
Taunton, Winslow Cong. ch., for 1912, 42; West Cong. ch., 9.90, 51 90
Walpole, Cong. ch., for 1912, 82.40; Union Cong. ch. (East Walpole), for 1912, 2.61, 85 01
Waltham, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 80 00
Warren, Cong. ch., for 1912, 64 86
West Newbury, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 6 50
Westport, Pacific Union Cong. ch. 16 89
West Springfield, 1st Cong. ch. 81 00
West Yarmouth, Cong. ch. 1 30
Weymouth and Braintree, Union Cong. ch., for 1912, 7 05

Whately, Cong. ch., for 1912, 2 40
Whitman, 1st Cong. ch. 29 45
Williamsburg, Cong. ch., toward support Rev. C. T. Riggs, for 1912, 7 00
Wilmington, Cong. ch., for 1912, 136 00
Winchendon, North Cong. ch., for 1912, 57 56
Winchester, 1st Cong. ch., of which 155.16 toward support Rev. A. W. Clark, all for 1912, 430 64
Woburn, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 360 00
Worcester, Old South Cong. ch., toward support Rev. C. B. Olds, for 1912, 161.36; Union Cong. ch., for 1912, 130.72; Park Cong. ch., 51.50; Lake View Cong. ch., for 1912, 6, 349 58
——, Cape Cod, 15 00— 22,176 37

Legacies.—Boston, Hollis Moore, by George E. Cornwall, Trustee, add'l, 1,581.66; Martin Trautman, by Minna E. Stucklen, Adm'x, 1,000; Benjamin C. Hardwick, by Frank H. Wiggin and James L. Barton, Ex'rs, 500, 3,081 66
Cambridge, Susan J. Ross, by Frank Gaylord Cook, Trustee, 160 00
Newburyport, Mrs. Ruth L. Mason, through Central Cong. ch., toward support Dr. E. L. Bliss, 25 00
Salem, Joseph H. Towne, by Charles W. Richardson, Trustee, add'l, 8,000 00— 11,266 66

33,443 03

Rhode Island

Barrington, Cong. ch. 41 00
East Providence, Newman Cong. ch. 25 00
Little Compton, United Cong. ch. 12 80
Newport, United Cong. ch., for 1912, 192 68
Pawtucket, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 103 40
Peace Dale, Cong. ch., for 1912, 370 00
Providence, Free Evan. ch., for 1912, 60.19; Armenian Cong. ch., for 1912, 5.55, 65 74
Saylesville, Mem. Cong. ch. 8 15
Thornton, Cong. ch. 2 78
Westerly, Pawcatuck Cong. ch., for 1912, 88 88
Wood River Junction, Cong. ch., for 1912, 2 00——912 43

Young People's Societies

New Hampshire.—Conway, Young People's Alliance of 2d Cong. ch., for Adana, for 1912, 30; Swanzey, Y. P. S. C. E., for 1912, 1.62; Wolfboro, 1st Y. P. S. C. E., for Adana, 15, 46 62

Vermont.—Barnet, Y. P. S. C. E., for 1912, 1.19; Rochester, 1st Y. P. S. C. E., for 1912, 2.65, 3 84

Massachusetts.—Attleboro, 2d Y. P. S. C. E., for 1912, 12.20; Boston, 2d Y. P. S. C. E. (Dorchester), toward support Luther Fowle, 100; Bradford, Y. P. S. C. E. of 1st ch. of Christ, for China, 10; Easthampton, 1st Y. P. S. C. E., for Sholapur, for 1912, 5; Haverhill, West Y. P. S. C. E., 1; Newburyport, Belleville Y. P. S. C. E., for 1912, 4.26; do., Progressive Miss. Club of Belleville Cong. ch., 4; North Chelmsford, 2d Y. P. S. C. E., for 1912, 5; Packardville, Y. P. S. C. E., for Inghok, 15; Swampscott, Y. P. S. C. E., for Adana, for 1912, 15; Wellesley, Wellesley Stewards, for West Africa, 30; West Springfield, 1st Y. P. S. C. E., 10; Worcester, Pilgrim Y. P. S. C. E., Int. Dept., for Harpoot, 30. 241 46

291 92

Sunday Schools

Maine.—Auburn, High-st. Cong. Sab. sch., Prim. Dept., for China, 6.10; Bangor, All Souls' Cong. Sab. sch., for China, for 1912, 40; Westbrook, Cong. Sab. sch., of which 3.62 from Prim. Dept., all for China, 1912, 8.93, 55 03

New Hampshire.—Barnstead, Cong. Sab. sch., 3; Canaan, Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 4.25; Greenland, Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 34.85; Milton, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 5; Pembroke, Cong. Sab. sch., 2; Portsmouth, North Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 20, 69 10

Vermont.—Barnet, Cong. Sab. sch., for China, for 1912, 2.50; Bellows Falls, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 20; Brattleboro, Center Cong. Sab. sch., for 1912, 15.01; Chelsea, Cong. Sab. sch., toward support Dr. C. W. Young, for 1912, 12.70; Hinesburg, Cong. Sab. sch., for 1912, 6; Londonderry, Cong. Sab. sch., 2.25; Rochester, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., for 1912, 3; Rutland, Cong. Sab. sch., toward support Rev. E. A. Yarrow, for 1912, 10; St. Johnsbury, South Cong. Sab. sch., for 1912, 18.22; West Newbury, Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 7.70; Williston, Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 3, 100 38

Massachusetts.—Amherst, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., for 1912, 6.68; Attleboro Falls, Central Cong. Sab. sch., for Madura, 20; Ballardvale, Union Cong. Sab. sch., 4.67; Berkley, Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 2; Boston, Park-st. Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 82; do., Mt. Vernon Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 25; Dennis, Union Cong. Sab. sch., for China, for 1912, 10; East Longmeadow, Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 8.97; Haverhill, Riverside Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 10; Holyoke, 2d Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 21.14; Lancaster, Evan. Cong. Sab. sch., 4.65; Lawrence, South Cong. Sab. sch., for China, for 1912, .30; Marshfield, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 3; Marshfield Hills, Trin. Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 5.20; New Braintree, Cong. Sab. sch., for 1912, 5; Newton, Eliot Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 5; Northampton, Edwards Cong. Sab. sch., of which 7.07 from Mr. Lyman's Class, for Pangchwang, 27.70; Orange, Central Cong. Sab. sch., for Shaowu, 3.15; Quincy, Bethany Cong. Sab. sch., 30; Somerville, Broadway Cong. Sab. sch., for Mt. Silinda, 11.95; South Deerfield, Cong. Sab. sch., Prim. Dept., for China, 1.10; Springfield, Cong. Sab. sch. of 1st ch. of Christ, toward support Dr. C. D. Ussher, 57.83; Sunderland, Cong. Sab. sch., for 1912, 22.50; Tyngsboro, Cong. Sab. sch., 3; Waltham, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., for 1912, 13.53; Watertown, Cong. Sab. sch., for China, for 1912, 50.03; Wilmington, Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 14; Worcester, Old South Cong. Sab. sch., toward support Rev. C. B. Olds, for 1912, 29.34; do., Plymouth Cong. Sab. sch., Jun. Dept., for China, 5, 482 74

Rhode Island.—River Point, Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 1; Westerly, Pawcatuck Cong. Sab. sch., for 1912, 14.86, 15 86

723 11

MIDDLE DISTRICT

Connecticut

Berlin, 2d Cong. ch. 32 21
Bridgeport, Park-st. Cong. ch., for 1912, 346.29; Olivet Cong. ch., for 1912, 72; West End Cong. ch., for 1912, 38.99, 457 28
Bristol, Cong. ch., for Marsovan, 25 00
Colchester, Cong. ch., for 1912, 60 00
Danielson, Westfield Cong. ch., for 1912, 79 57
Derby, 2d Cong. ch., for 1912, 5 00
East Hampton, Cong. ch., for 1912, 8 93

Easton, Cong. ch., for 1912, 10 00
Enfield, 1st Cong. ch. 53 00
Glastonbury, 1st ch. of Christ, 296 00
Granby, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 18 00
Guilford, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 14 60
Hartford, Asylum Hill Cong. ch., toward support Dr. and Mrs. G. A. Wilder, for 1912, 579.82; 1st Cong. ch., of which 31 is income of Hawes Fund, all for 1912, 428.34; do., Emma Bunce, 25; Windsor-av. Cong. ch., toward support Rev. Geo. P. Knapp, for 1912, 250; Park Cong. ch., toward support Rev. A. B. De Haan, for 1912, 200, 1,483 16
Hebron, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 33 10
Kensington, Cong. ch., for 1912, 22 90
Killingworth, Cong. ch., for 1912, 7 34
Ledyard, 1st Cong. ch. 18 00
Middlefield, Cong. ch. 65 00
Middletown, Mrs. H. Lucentia Ward, 5 00
Milford, Plymouth Cong. ch., for 1912, 40 04
Montville, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 10 00
Mystic, Cong. ch., for 1912, 20 00
New Britain, 1st ch. of Christ, for 1912, 960; South Cong. ch., for 1912, 607.36, 1,567 36
New Haven, Center Cong. ch., for 1912, 1,181.15; Plymouth Cong. ch., for 1912, 162.48; Humphrey-st. Cong. ch., 109.80; Mrs. C. M. Mead, 30, 1,483 43
New London, 1st Cong. ch. 63 48
New Milford, 1st Cong. ch., toward support Rev. Joseph E. Walker, for 1912, 391 62
Newtown, Cong. ch. 40 00
North Branford, Cong. ch., for 1912, 20 00
North Guilford, Cong. ch. 29 00
North Windham, Cong. ch., for 1912. 10 96
Norwich, 1st Cong. ch., toward support Mrs. E. H. Smith, for 1912, 13 05
Old Lyme, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 130 83
Old Saybrook, Cong. ch., for 1912, 31 71
Plantsville, Cong. ch., for 1912, 34 72
Pomfret, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 49 79
Putnam, 2d Cong. ch., toward support Dr. H. N. Kinnear, 51 92
Sharon, 1st Cong. ch. 2 16
Simsbury, 1st ch. of Christ, for 1912, 49 00
Somersville, Cong. ch. 14 03
South Glastonbury, Cong. ch., for 1912, 17 40
South Manchester, Cong. ch., for 1912, 100 00
Stamford, Cong. ch. 25 00
Thompson, Cong. ch. 17 72
Unionville, Cong. ch. 35 00
Wallingford, 1st Cong. ch. 210 00
Waterbury, Bunker Hill Cong. ch., for 1912, 28.48; Mrs. W. H. Camp, 75, 103 48
Wauregan, Cong. ch., for 1912, 25 00
West Avon, Cong. ch., for 1912, 13 00
Westchester, Cong. ch. 4 65
Wilton, Cong. ch. 40 00
Windham, 1st Cong. ch. 50 00
Windsor Locks, Cong. ch., for 1912, 165 21
Woodbury, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 35 78
Woodstock, 1st Cong. ch. 22 00— 7,611 43
Legacies.—Guilford, Mrs. L. E. Tuttle, by Clara T. Sage, Ex'x, 1,111 00
Old Lyme, Mrs. Harriet H. Matson, by Charles A. Terry, Ex'r, add'l, 10 00— 1,121 00
8,732 43

New York

Albany, 1st Cong. ch., toward support Rev. and Mrs. J. X. Miller, for 1912, 66 14
Angola, Miss A. H. Ames, 1 50
Arcade, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 21 70
Brooklyn, ch. of the Pilgrims, 50; St. Mark's Cong. ch., for 1912, 41.38; South Cong. ch., for 1912, 41; Julia P. Roberts, for Pangchwang, 15, 147 38
Buffalo, 1st Cong. ch., toward support Rev. and Mrs. Charles M. Warren, for 1912, 210; Plymouth Cong. ch., for 1912, 9, 219 00
Cambria, Cong. ch., Woman's Miss. Soc., for 1912, 5 00
Carthage, Cong. ch., Mrs. Sarah Lee Woodin, 10 00
Catskill, Mrs. C. E. Willard, 5 00
Copenhagen, Cong. ch., for 1912, 21 20
Corning, Cong. ch., Woman's Miss. Soc., for 1912, 5 00
Cortland, H. C. Ranney, of which 100 for work in Turkey, 200 00
Eldred, Cong. ch., for 1912, 2 00
Fairport, Cong. ch., for 1912, 18 00
Flushing, 1st Cong. ch., for Sivas, for 1912, 161 28
Groton, Cong. ch., for 1912, 22 00
Honeoye, Cong. ch., for 1912, 10 00
Java Village, Cong. ch., for 1912, 3 00
Jefferson, Mrs. H. N. Wade, 1 00
Johnsonburg, Cong. ch., for 1912, 3 96
Lima, Thank-offering, 10 00
Little Valley, Cong. ch., for 1912, 5 00
Lockport, East-av. Cong. ch., for 1912, 40 00
Moravia, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 35 00
Mt. Vernon, 1st Cong. ch., for work in Foochow, for 1912, 121; Heights Cong. ch. and Sab. sch., for work in Foochow, 50, 171 00
Munnsville, Cong. ch., for 1912, 16 00
New York, Armenian Cong. ch., 19.75; Bedford Park Cong. ch., for 1912, 15; Trinity Cong. ch., 10; Forest-av. Cong. ch., Alfred A. L. Bennett, 10; E. F. Carrington, 10, 64 75
North Collins, Cong. ch., for 1912, 14 40
North Guilford, Cong. ch. 4 00
Norwood, Cong. ch., for 1912, 27 84
Oneida Lake, Cong. ch. 10 80
Oxford, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 40 00
Paris, Cong. ch., in memory of Mr. Oetgen, 2 75
Pelham, Cong. ch., for 1912, 27 00
Perry Center, Cong. ch., for 1912, 59 91
Philadelphia, Cong. ch., for 1912, 12 00
Pulaski, Cong. ch., for 1912, 13 86
Richmond Hill, Union Cong. ch., for 1912, 7 85
Salamanca, Cong. ch. 22 00
Saratoga Springs, New England Cong. ch., for 1912, 30 00
Steuben, 1st Welsh Cong. ch. 6 00
Syracuse, Geddes Cong. ch., for 1912, 20; Pilgrim Cong. ch., for 1912, 4.54, 24 54
Utica, Plymouth Cong. ch., for 1912, 90 58
Wantagh, Mem. Cong. ch. 6 00
Watertown, Emmanuel Cong. ch., for 1912, 52 56
———, A deceased friend, 20,000 00
– –, Friend, 15 00 21,732 00
Legacies.—Binghamton, Rhoda E. Johnson, by Louis C. Rowe and C. F. Peck, Ex'rs, 2,000 less expenses, 1,950 00
Brooklyn, William Ludden, by Frederick A. Southworth and Silas Snow, Ex'rs, 1,000 00— 2,950 00
24,682 00

New Jersey

Atlantic City, Charles M. Morton, 100 00
Closter, Cong. ch., for 1912, 30 00
Cresskill, Cong. ch. 24 00
Newark, Belleville-av. Cong. ch., for 1912, 103 88

Nutley, St. Paul's Cong. ch., for 1912, 25 00
Passaic, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 20 00
Upper Montclair, Christian Union Cong. ch., toward support Rev. Chauncey Goodrich, 204 00
Verona, 1st Cong. ch. 10 26
Woodbridge, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 22 04——539 18

Pennsylvania

Allegheny, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 30 60
Delta, Cong. ch., for 1912, 2 30
Edwardsville, Bethesda Cong. ch., for 1912, 3 75
Kane, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 36 98
Philadelphia, Rev. E. E. Fales, 5 00
Pittston, 1st Cong. ch. 11 40
Plymouth, Welsh Cong. ch., 12; Elm Cong. ch., for 1912, 5, 17 00
Scranton, 1st Welsh Cong. ch. 7 00
Wilkes-Barre, Puritan Cong. ch., for 1912, 59 53
Wyalusing, Mrs. Sarah C. Adams, 26 45——200 01

Ohio

Ashland, Cong. ch., for 1912, 6 68
Ashtabula, 2d Cong. ch., for 1912, 53 00
Bellevue, 1st Cong. ch. 83 74
Burton, Cong. ch., for 1912, 5 00
Chagrin Falls, Cong. ch., for 1912, 7 00
Chardon, Cong. ch., for 1912, 5 00
Chatham, Cong. ch., of which 15.20 for 1912, 17 20
Cincinnati, Columbia Cong. ch., for 1912, 10 80
Claridon, Cong. ch., for 1912, 5 00
Cleveland, Pilgrim Cong. ch., toward support Rev. G. D. Wilder, for 1912, 600; Euclid-av. Cong. ch., toward support Rev. H. B. Newell, for 1912, 278.75; Plymouth Cong. ch., for 1912, 38.75; Jones Road Cong. ch., for 1912, 22; Glenville Cong. ch., for 1912, 7, 946 50
Columbus, 1st Cong. ch., toward support Rev. M. S. Frame, for 1912, 225; Plymouth Cong. ch., for 1912, 103.25; Eastwood Cong. ch., for 1912, 31.50; Washington-av. Cong. ch., for 1912, 18, 377 75
Croton, Cong. ch., for 1912, 14 40
Delaware, William Bevan, 5 00
Elyria, 1st Cong. ch., toward support Dr. P. T. Watson, for 1912, 56 77
Garrettsville, Cong. ch. and Sab. sch., for 1912, 25 00
Girard, Cong. ch., for 1912, 3 00
Jefferson, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 112 50
Kent, Cong. ch., for 1912, 25 00
Litchfield, Cong. ch., for 1912, 1 01
Lock, Cong. ch., for 1912, 2 00
Lodi, Cong. ch., for 1912, 15 00
Marietta, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 381 03
Medina, Cong. ch., for 1912, 77 12
North Ridgeville, Cong. ch., for 1912, 8 00
Oberlin, 2d Cong. ch., for 1912, 116.62; 1st Cong. ch., 98.06, 214 68
Ravenna, Cong. ch., toward support Rev. and Mrs. H. A. Stick, 30 00
Sandusky, Cong. ch., for 1912, 18 48
Springfield, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 109 95
Sylvania, Cong. ch., for 1912, 25 00
Toledo, Central Cong. ch., for 1912, 54.90; Washington-st. Cong. ch., for 1912, 44.27, 99 17
Twinsburg, Cong. ch., for 1912, 10 00
West Millgrove, Cong. ch., for 1912, 5 25
Weymouth, Cong. ch., for 1912, 50 ——2,756 53
Legacies.—Mad River, Frances J. Snodgrass, by William A. Hale, Trustee, add'l, 250 00
3,006 53

Maryland

Baltimore, Associate Cong. ch., for 1912, 46.05; 4th Cong. ch., for 1912, 5, 51 05

District of Columbia

Washington, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 192 00
Legacies.—Washington, C. S. Richards, add'l, 100 00
292 00

North Carolina

Bethel, Cong. ch., for 1912, 50
Dudley, Cong. ch. 3 00——3 50

Georgia

Atlanta, Central Cong. ch., for 1912, 35.72; 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 10, 45 72

Florida

Daytona, 1st Cong. ch. 89 00
Moss Bluff, Cong. ch. 3 00
Ormond, Union Cong. ch., for 1912, 10 00
St. Petersburg, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 15 22
Tavares, Cong. ch., toward support Dr. P. T. Watson, for 1912, 28 74
West Tampa, Union Cong. ch. 13 00
Winter Park, Frances M. Ely, for work in Turkey, 5 25 ——164 21

Young People's Societies

Connecticut.—Colchester, Y. P. S. C. E., for 1912, 5; Greenfield Hill, Y. P. S. C. E., 6.38; Greenwich, North Y. P. S. C. E., toward support Rev. W. P. Elwood, 29.86; Middletown, 3d Y. P. S. C. E., for 1912, 6; West Cornwall, Y. P. S. C. E., for Foochow, 5; Windsor, Y. P. S. C. E., for Harpoot, 15, 67 24
New York.—Brooklyn, Willoughby-av. Y. P. S. C. E., Jun. Dept. of Clinton-av. Cong. ch., for China, .30; Savannah, Y. P. S. C. E., 4, 4 30
Ohio.—Elyria, 2d Y. P. S. C. E., for 1912, 5 50
77 04

Sunday Schools

Connecticut.—Bridgeport, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 44.65; Cheshire, Cong. Sab. sch., for China, for 1912, 10.73; Coventry, 2d Cong. Sab. sch., for Shaowu, 8.72; Cromwell, Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 20; Derby, 2d Cong. Sab. sch., 5; Hartford, Asylum Hill Cong. Sab. sch., of which 34.79 toward support Rev. G. A. Wilder and 23.16 for China, 57.95; do., Farmington-av. Cong. Sab. sch., of which 12.50 for China, 38.66; Litchfield, Cong. Sab. sch., for Adana, 15; Middletown, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., 25; New Britain, Cong. Sab. sch. of 1st ch. of Christ, of which 70.45 for China, all 1912, 112.58; New London, 2d Cong. Sab. sch., 17.72; Norwich, Greenville Cong. Sab. sch., 9.96; Plainfield, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., 10; Shelton, Cong. Sab. sch., 30.15; South Norwalk, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 10.33; Waterbury, 2d Cong. Sab. sch., of which 30 for Aruppukottai and 18.50 for China, 48.50; Windsor Locks, Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 7.30; Winsted, 2d Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 3.89, 476 14
New York.—Blooming Grove, Cong. Sab. sch., for Harpoot, 15; Brier Hill, Cong. Sab. sch., for China, for 1912, 3.90; Brooklyn, Atlantic-av. chapel of Clinton-av. Cong. ch., for China, .10; Carthage, West Cong. Sab. sch., for 1912, 10; Maine, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., for Madura, 10; Newburgh, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., for Mindanao, 15.82; Oxford,

Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 1.70; Rensselaer, Cong. Sab. sch., 5; Union Center, Cong. Sab. sch., for 1912, 3.70; Walton, Cong. Sab. sch., for 1912, 44.73; Wellsville, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 2.20, 112 15

New Jersey.—Jersey City, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., for Pangchwang, 10; do., Waverly Cong. Sab. sch., 4.50; Nutley, St. Paul's Cong. Sab. sch., for 1912, 10; Orange, Valley Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 25; Passaic, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., for China, for 1912, 15, 64 50

Pennsylvania.—Pittsburg, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 4 00

Ohio.—Cleveland, Hough-av. Cong. Sab. sch., 12.25; do., Dennison-av. Cong. Sab. sch., for 1912, 6.50; Elyria, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., of which 62.59 for Shansi and 2 for China, for 1912, 64.59; Mansfield, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 11.90; Oberlin, 2d Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 35; do., 1st Cong. Sab. sch., 11.51; Toledo, Central Cong. Sab. sch., for Adana, 15.01, 156 76

District of Columbia.—Washington, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., for 1912, 28; do., Plymouth Cong. Sab. sch., 3, 31 00

Florida.—Sanford, Cong. Sab. sch., toward support Dr. T. P. Watson, for 1912, 15 00

859 55

INTERIOR DISTRICT

Tennessee

Maryville, Phœbus W. Lyon, 10 00

Alabama

Anniston, Cong. ch., for 1912,	8 30	
Beloit, Union Cong. ch., for 1912,	2 94	
Bexar, Friendship Cong. ch., for 1912,	4 02	
Birmingham, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912,	4 94	
Blackwoods, Cong. ch., for 1912,	1 00	
Central, Cong. ch., for 1912,	1 00	
Childersburg, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912,	2 63	
Christian Hill, Cong. ch., for 1912,	1 00	
Eclectic, Cong. ch., for 1912,	1 00	
Florence, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912,	1 87	
Gadsden, Cong. ch., for 1912,	3 28	
Hackleburg, Cong. ch., for 1912,	1 00	
Henagar, Cong. ch., for 1912,	1 00	
Ironaton, Cong. ch., for 1912,	3 67	
Marion, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912,	2 71	
Montgomery, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912,	10 39	
Ozark, Rev. W. C. Marshall,	20 00	
Pleasant Hill, Ashland Cong. ch., for 1912,	1 00	
Sheffield, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912,	2 78	
Shelby, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912,	6 65	
Talladega, Cong. ch., for 1912,	26 75	
Thorsby, Cong. ch., for 1912,	11 00	
Union Grove, Cong. ch., for 1912,	1 00	119 93

Mississippi

Tougaloo, Cong. ch., for 1912, 32 00

Louisiana

Kinder, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912,	25 00	
Vinton, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912,	2 65	27 65

Texas

Austin, Ira H. Evans, to const. *Mary S. Kirchner*, H. M.	100 00	
Dallas, Central Cong. ch., for 1912,	35 43	135 43

Indiana

Angola, Cong. ch., for 1912,	11 55	
East Chicago, Cong. ch., for 1912,	42 92	
Indianapolis, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 12.10; Union Cong. ch., for 1912, 7.48,	19 58	
Marion, Cong. ch., for 1912,	8 46	
Terre Haute, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912,	30 30	
West Terre Haute, Bethany Cong. ch., for 1912,	4 45	117 26

Oklahoma

Vinita, Cong. ch., for 1912, 7 00

Illinois

Abingdon, Cong. ch., for 1912,	49 00	
Amboy, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912,	8 99	
Aurora, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 60; New England Cong. ch., for 1912, 40.50,	100 50	
Austin, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912,	10 00	
Belvidere, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912,	3 96	
Big Rock, Eng. Cong. ch.	10 00	
Bloomington, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912,	25 00	
Champaign, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912,	115 00	
Chicago, North Shore Cong. ch., for 1912, 442.75; Ravenswood Cong. ch., for 1912, 53.42; Warren-av. Cong. ch., for 1912, 52.85; California-av. Cong. ch., for 1912, 43.93; South Cong. ch., for 1912, 43.50; Green-st. Cong. ch., for 1912, 40.80; Plymouth Cong. ch., for 1912, 25.77; Mont Claire Cong. ch., 20.60; Washington Park Cong. ch., 20; Immanuel Cong. ch., Irving Park, 15; Christ Ger. Cong. ch., for 1912, 10; Rogers Park Cong. ch., for 1912, 10; Windsor Park Cong. ch., for 1912, 9.64; West Pullman Cong. ch., for 1912, 8.80; St. Paul's Cong. ch., 7; Bethany Cong. ch., for 1912, 2.50,	806 56	
Decatur, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912,	52 00	
Delong, Cong. ch.	14 87	
Des Plaines, Cong. ch., for 1912,	36 95	
Dundee, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912,	83 50	
Dwight, Cong. ch., for 1912,	16 75	
Elburn, Cong. ch., for 1912,	24 65	
Elgin, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912,	154 21	
Evanston, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912,	197 25	
Galesburg, Central Cong. ch., toward support Rev. L. C. Powers,	150 00	
Geneseo, 1st Cong. ch.	100 00	
Glen Ellyn, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912,	10 00	
Granville, Cong. ch., toward support Mrs. Bertha F. Dysart,	50 00	
Gridley, Cong. ch., for 1912,	10 50	
Harvey, Cong. ch., for 1912,	101 00	
Hennepin, Cong. ch., for 1912,	3 50	
Highland, Cong. ch.	21 00	
Hinsdale, Cong. ch., for 1912,	178 88	
Kewanee, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912,	2 00	
Lacon, Cong. ch., for 1912,	20 00	
La Grange, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912,	1,100 00	
La Harpe, Cong. ch., for 1912,	57 77	
Loda, Cong. ch., for 1912,	6 63	
Moline, 1st Cong. ch., 129.10; Union Cong. ch., 9,	138 10	
Morgan Park, Cong. ch., for 1912,	29 00	
Naperville, Cong. ch.	5 00	
Neponset, Cong. ch., for 1912,	15 00	
Oak Park, 1st Cong. ch., of which 850 toward support Rev. R. Chambers and 650 toward support Dr. W. A. Hemingway, for 1912, 1,500; 2d Cong. ch., toward support Rev. C. A. Nelson, 177.07; 3d Cong. ch., for 1912, 54.35; 6th Cong. ch., for 1912, 9,	1,740 42	
Odell, Cong. ch., for 1912,	34 62	
Paxton, Cong. ch.	5 00	
Pecatonica, Cong. ch., for 1912,	10 00	
Peoria, Union Cong. ch., for 1912, 73.10; 1st Cong. ch., M. F. Bryner, for 1912, 50,	123 10	
Peru, Cong. ch., of which 25 from Woman's Miss. Soc., all for 1912,	36 00	
Polo, Independent Presb. ch.	23 24	
Princeton, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912,	18 29	
Quincy, 1st Union ch., for 1912,	156 17	
Rock Falls, Cong. ch., for 1912,	22 00	
Rockefeller, Ivanhoe Cong. ch., for 1912,	13 50	
Roscoe, Cong. ch., for 1912,	5 35	
Roseville, Cong. ch., for 1912,	21 35	

Sandwich, Cong. ch., for 1912, 9 00
Shabbona, Cong. ch., for 1912, 6 00
Springfield, Plymouth Cong. ch., for 1912, 9 00
Sterling, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 141 09
Tiskilwa, Providence Cong. ch., for 1912, 20 00
Tonica, Cong. ch., for 1912, 7 15
Warrensburg, Pilgrims Cong. ch., for 1912, 6 00
Waverly, Cong. ch. 12 25
Western Springs, Cong. ch., for 1912, 145 00
Wheaton, Cong. ch., of which 200 toward support Rev. W. C. Cooper, for 1912, 200 50
Wilmette, 1st Cong. ch. 56 86
Winnetka, Cong. ch., for 1912, 485 90
Wyoming, Cong. ch., for 1912, 29 00
———, Washington Ger. Conference, toward support Rev. C. H. Maas, for 1912, 17 00—7,061 36

Michigan

Alpena, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 37 12
Bay City, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 14 73
Benton Harbor, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 150 00
Breckenridge, Cong. ch., for 1912, 5 00
Cadillac, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 60 00
Carson City, Cong. ch., for 1912, 3 00
Charlotte, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 8 36
Clinton, Cong. ch., for 1912, 20 00
Constantine, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 5 00
Detroit, 1st Cong. ch., 139.50; North Woodward-av. Cong. ch., for 1912, 98.84; Brewster Cong. ch., for 1912, 50, 288 34
Flint, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 12 62
Grand Rapids, 2d Cong. ch., for 1912, 33; Smith Mem. Cong. ch., for 1912, 10, 43 00
Hancock, 1st Cong. ch. 58 20
Howell, E. B. Pierce, toward support Dr. C. E. Clark, 50 00
Hudson, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 26 20
Kalamazoo, Cong. ch., for 1912, 5 00
Lake Linden, Cong. ch., for 1912, 5 00
Lansing, Plymouth Cong. ch., for 1912, 112 44
Olivet, Cong. ch. 15 80
Omena, Cong. ch., for 1912, 6 33
Onekema, Cong. ch., for 1912, 3 00
Otsego, Cong. ch., for 1912, 2 22
Port Huron, Sturgis Mem. Cong. ch., for 1912, 3 25
Richmond, Cong. ch., for 1912, 12 10
Romeo, Cong. ch., for 1912, 47 50
Roscommon, Cong. ch., for 1912, 2 00
St. Joseph, Cong. ch., for 1912, 60 00
South Haven, Cong. ch., for 1912, 16 69
Three Oaks, Cong. ch., for 1912, 60 00
Vernon, Cong. ch., for 1912, 1 00—1,133 90

Wisconsin

Appleton, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 150 00
Beloit, 1st Cong. ch., of which 45 from Woman's Miss. Soc., all toward support Rev. M. W. Ennis, for 1912, 80.90; Gridley Cong. ch., K. E. Soc., 9.10, 90 00
Berlin, Cong. ch., for 1912, 26 00
Brodhead, Cong. ch., A. Amelia Wales, 9 00
Clinton, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 17 84
Gays Mills, Cong. ch., for 1912, 5 00
Green Bay, Union Cong. ch., for 1912, 10 00
Lake Geneva, 1st Cong. ch. 25 51
Madison, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 160; Plymouth Cong. ch., for 1912, 15, 175 00
Milwaukee, Plymouth Cong. ch., for 1912, 24 55
Mondovi, Cong. ch., for 1912, 20 11
Oshkosh, Plymouth Cong. ch., for 1912, 49 05
Rochester, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 9 21
Sturgeon Bay, Hope Cong. ch., for 1912, 9 00
Two Rivers, Grace Cong. ch., for 1912, 20 00
Waukesha, Cong. ch., for 1912, 13.60; Tabernacle Cong. ch., 8, 21 60
Whitewater, Cong. ch., for 1912, 40 00
Williams Bay, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 1 60——703 47

Minnesota

Ada, Cong. ch. 8 05
Claremont, Two friends, 7 00
Dawson, Cong. ch., for 1912, 20 00
Detroit, Cong. ch., for 1912, 10 35
Duluth, Pilgrim Cong. ch., toward support Rev. H. M. Irwin, for 1912, 225 00
Fergus Falls, Cong. ch., for 1912, 52 57
Glenwood, Cong. ch., for 1912, 11 50
Lake City, 1st Cong. ch. 19 00
Mankato, Cong. ch., for 1912, 9 20
Marietta, Cong. ch., for 1912, 3 45
Marshall, Cong. ch., for 1912, 11 00
Minneapolis, Plymouth Cong. ch., of which 178.15 toward support Rev. A. H. Clark and 25 from Friend, 203.15; Park-av. Cong. ch., of which 10 for Mt. Silinda, for 1912, 103.82; Como-av. Cong. ch., for 1912, 100; 1st Cong. ch., of which 38.10 for 1912, 85.83; 5th-av. Cong. ch., for 1912, 50; Lyndale Cong. ch., for 1912, 45.60; Pilgrim Cong. ch., for 1912, 24.37; Linden Hills Cong. ch., for 1912, 17.25; Freemont Cong. ch., 14.72; Union Cong. ch., for 1912, 7.82; Mizpah Cong. ch., for 1912, 6; Lynnhurst Cong. ch., for 1912, 4.10; Vine Cong. ch., for 1912, 3.90, 666 56
Montevideo, Cong. ch., for 1912, 38 90
New Ulm, Cong. ch. 17 61
Owatonna, Cong. ch. 39 56
Rose Creek, Cong. ch. 3 50
St. Paul, St. Anthony Park Cong. ch., for 1912, 138; Olivet Cong. ch., 126.50; Pacific Cong. ch., of which 9.75 for work in China, all for 1912, 13.95; Cyril Slavic Cong. ch., 5, 283 45
Stewartville, Cong. ch., for 1912, 2 25
Taylor's Falls, Mrs. Sadie Hodgkinson, for work in Turkey, 1 00
Wadena, Cong. ch., for 1912, 14 04
Waseca, Cong. ch., for 1912, 17 44
Waterville, Cong. ch., for 1912, 4 00
Wayzata, Cong. ch., for 1912, 7 25
Winona, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 90 00
Wondel Brook, Cong. ch., for 1912, 3 22
Worthington, Cong. ch., for 1912, 11 50—1,577 40

Iowa

Alden, Cong. ch. 40 00
Allison, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 31 00
Ames, F. E. Clark, for Sholapur, 30; Abram S. Liddle, 10, 40 00
Anita, Cong. ch., for 1912, 40 00
Avoca, 1st Cong. ch. 5 41
Blairsburg, Cong. ch., for 1912, 53 20
Carnforth, Cong. ch., for 1912, 2 00
Cedar Falls, 1st Cong. ch. 45 00
Cedar Rapids, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 2 50
Centerdale, Cong. ch., for 1912, 8 25
Central City, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 8 90
Charles City, Cong. ch., for 1912, 45 00
Council Bluffs, 1st Cong. ch. 3 00
Davenport, Berea Cong. ch., for 1912, 23 94
Des Moines, North Park Cong. ch., for 1912, 14 85
Fort Dodge, Cong. ch., for 1912, 56 50
Garner, Cong. ch., for 1912, 26 09
Gilbert Station, Cong. ch., for 1912, 32 42
Grinnell, Cong. ch., for 1912, 340 80
Hampton, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 75 00

Humeston, Cong. ch., for 1912, 7 03
Jewell, Cong. ch., for 1912, 16 00
Le Mars, Cong. ch., for 1912, 60 00
Maquoketa, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 17 00
Marshalltown, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 138 00
Mason City, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 15 79
Milford, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 29 85
Minden, Cong. ch. 10 00
Montour, Cong. ch. 46 47
Newell, Cong. ch., for 1912, 115 00
Newton, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 50 08
Nilesville, Cong. ch., for 1912, 19 10
Osage, Cong. ch., for 1912, 58 20
Oskaloosa, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 57 00
Primghar, Cong. ch., for 1912, 72 09
Red Oak, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 75 00
Rockford, Cong. ch., for 1912, 17 82
Rock Rapids, Cong. ch., for 1912, 20 00
Rowan, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 10 00
Shenandoah, Cong. ch., for 1912, 69 32
Sibley, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 10 00
Sioux Rapids, Cong. ch., for 1912, 12 00
Sloan, Cong. ch. 9 06
Stuart, Cong. ch., for 1912, 22 32
Tabor, Cong. ch., for 1912, 1 00
Victor, Cong. ch., of which 8 from Ladies' Miss. Soc., all for 1912, 18 00
Vining, Cong. ch., for 1912, 8 00
Wittemberg, Cong. ch., for 1912, 7 21—1,885 20
Legacies.—Minden, J. C. and Anna Rohlfs, 20 00
1,905 20

Missouri

Cameron, 1st Cong. ch., of which 3.66 from Woman's Miss. Soc., all for 1912, 8 66
Green Ridge, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 9 26
Kansas City, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 168.28; Mary E. Watkins, 30, 198 28
Lebanon, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 15 55
Maplewood, Cong. ch., for 1912, 15 00
St. Joseph, Tabernacle Cong. ch., for 1912, 17 25
St. Louis, Pilgrim Cong. ch., of which 197.70 for work in India, 421.07; Hope Cong. ch., for 1912, 11, 432 07
Springfield, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 6 00
Willow Springs, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 2 00—704 07

North Dakota

Anamoose, Ebenezer Cong. ch., for 1912, 15 00
Berthold, Cong. ch., for 1912, 3 00
Coal Harbor, Ger. Cong. ch., for 1912, 30 00
Crary, Cong. ch. 3 93
Deering, Cong. ch., for 1912, 1 00
Dickinson, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 5 00
Fessenden, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 5 00
Fredonia, Nazareth Cong. ch., toward support Rev. C. H. Maas, for 1912, 35 00
Gackle, Ger. Cong. chs. 85 00
Gascoyne, Hopevale Cong. ch., for 1912, 10 00
Harvey, Eigenheim and Bethlehem Cong. chs., of which 15 toward support Rev. C. H. Maas, 25 00
Kulm, Ger. Cong. chs., toward support Rev. and Mrs. C. H. Maas, for 1912, 100 00
Lakota, Cong. ch., for 1912, 5 00
McHenry, Cong. ch. 5 00
Valley City, 1st ch. of Christ, for 1912, 43 85—371 78

South Dakota

Academy, Cong. ch., for 1912, 20 00
Beresford, Cong. ch., for 1912, 50 75
Canova, Cong. ch., for 1912, 25 00
Canton, Cong. ch., for 1912, 8 00
Chamberlain, Cong. ch., for 1912, 16 05
Garretson, Cong. ch., for 1912, 3 00
Hot Springs, Wm. Black, 3 00
Huron, Cong. ch., for 1912, 50 92
Oahe, Moreau River Cong. ch., for 1912, 2.42; Oahe Cong. ch., for 1912, 2; Upper Cheyenne River Cong. ch., for 1912, 1.09; Virgin Creek Cong. ch., for 1912, 1.07; Cheyenne River Cong. ch., for 1912, 1.05; Buffalo Cong. ch., for 1912, .67, 8 30
Pleasant Valley, Cong. ch., for 1912, 8 70
Ree Heights, Cong. ch., A. H. Robbins, 10 00
Templeton, Cong. ch., for 1912, 2 00
Tyndall, Wolf's Creek Ger. Cong. ch., for 1912, 11 21
Valley Springs, Cong. ch., for 1912, 13 00
Winfred, Cong. ch., for 1912, 15 00—244 93

Nebraska

Albion, Cong. ch., for 1912, 56 80
Burwell, Cong. ch., for 1912, 3 00
Cambridge, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 12 34
Chadron, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 57 50
Crete, Cong. ch., for 1912, 67 79
David City, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 25 00
Franklin, Cong. ch., Rev. G. W. Knapp, to const. *himself*, H. M. 75 00
Friend, 1st Cong. ch. 25 00
Hastings, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 38; Hans Hansen, for Lintsing, 400, 438 00
McCook, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 15 15
Omaha, St. Mary's-av. Cong. ch. 50 00
Santee, Pilgrims Cong. ch., for 1912, 9 77
Scribner, Cong. ch., for 1912, 12 00
Steele City, Cong. ch. 5 75
Sutton, Cong. ch. 30 35
Syracuse, Cong. ch., for 1912, 9 00—892 45

Kansas

Emporia, Bethany Cong. ch. 6 00
Hiawatha, Cong. ch., for 1912, 5 60
Independence, Cong. ch., for 1912, 10 00
Lawrence, Plymouth Cong. ch. 50 00
McPherson, Cong. ch. 40 00
Osborne, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 20 00
Smith Center, Cong. ch., for 1912, 35 00
Sterling, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 7 50
Topeka, Central Cong. ch., of which 162 for 1912, 165.30; 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 57; Friend, 5, 227 30
Westmoreland, Cong. ch. 10 00
Wichita, College Hill Cong. ch., for 1912, 41 20—452 60

Montana

Bainville, Cong. ch., for 1912, 3 00
Baker, Cong. ch., for 1912, 3 00
Billings, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 30 00
Columbus, Cong. ch., for 1912, 5 00
Foster, Cong. ch., for 1912, 2 00
Great Falls, 1st Cong. ch. 7 00
Inverness, Cong. ch., for 1912, 2 00
Livingstone, Cong. ch., for 1912, 25 00
Missoula, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 20; Swed. Cong. ch., for 1912, 2, 22 00
Red Lodge, Cong. ch., for 1912, 10 00
Westmore, Cong. ch., for 1912, 13 00
Wibaux, Cong. ch., for 1912, 5 00—127 00

Wyoming

Cheyenne, 1st Cong. ch., of which 3.84 from Woman's Home and Foreign Miss. Soc., all 1912, 24 49
Lander, Cong. ch., for 1912, 4 00
Sheridan, Cong. ch., Woman's Miss. Soc., for 1912, 3 13
Wheatland, Cong. ch., Woman's Miss Soc., for 1912, 5 00—36 62

Colorado

Brighton, Henderson Cong. ch., for 1912, 16 75
Colorado Springs, 1st Cong. ch.,

toward support Rev. Henry Fairbank, for 1912, 103 33
Craig, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 2 00
Denver, Plymouth Cong. ch., for 1912, 170.05; 3d Cong. ch., for 1912, 16.44; Boulevard Cong. ch., for 1912, 16.40; South Broadway Cong. ch., for 1912, 6, 208 89
Eaton, Cong. ch., for 1912, 35 70
Flagler, Cong. ch., for 1912, 3 70
Fountain, Cong. ch., for 1912, 6 75
Fruita, Cong. ch., for 1912, 5; Paul Wacker, toward support Rev. and Mrs. C. H. Maas, 5, 10 00
Greeley, Ger. Cong. ch., Friend, 15 00
Redvale, Cong. ch., for 1912, 4 12
Windsor, 1st Ger. Cong. ch., for 1912, 10 50——416 74

Young People's Societies

Oklahoma.—Vinita, Y. P. S. C. E., for 1912, 3 00
Illinois.—Peru, Y. P. S. C. E., for 1912, 15 00
Michigan.—Ann Arbor, Y. P. S. C. E., for China, 13; Olivet, Y. P. S. C. E., for 1912, 2.50, 15 50
Wisconsin.—Beloit, 1st Y. P. S. C. E., toward support Rev. M. W. Ennis, for 1912, 9.75; do., Girls' Guild of 1st Cong. ch., toward support of do., for 1912, 25; Medford, 1st Y. P. S. C. E., for 1912, 10; Plymouth, Y. P. S. C. E., for translation work, 5, 49 75
Minnesota.—Minneapolis, Pilgrim Y. P. S. C. E., for 1912, 12 50
Iowa.—Ames, Knights of Sir Galahad, for Inghok, for 1912, 20; Earlville, Jun. Y. P. S. C. E., for 1912, 5; Eldora, Y. P. S. C. E., for 1912, 10; Glenwood, Y. P. S. C. E., 2.65, 37 65
Kansas.—Topeka, Central Y. P. S. C. E., toward support Rev. H. A. Maynard, for 1912, 50; do., do., Int. Dept., for 1912, 30; do., Seabrook Y. P. S. C. E., for 1912, 10, 90 00
Colorado.—Denver, Plymouth Daughters of Plymouth Cong. ch., for Aruppukottai, for 1912, 15 00
238 40

Sunday Schools

Tennessee.—Chattanooga, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 2 00
Louisiana.—Hammond, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., for Mindanao, 7; New Orleans, Beecher Mem. Cong. Sab. sch., for Mt. Silinda, 4, 11 00
Indiana.—Ontario, Cong. Sab. sch., for 1912, 2 00
Illinois.—Bureau, Cong. Sab. sch., for 1912, 1; Chicago, Kenwood Evan. Sab. sch., for Aruppukottai, for 1912, 50; do., Auburn Park Cong. Sab. sch., for China, for 1912, 10; Galesburg, Central Cong. Sab. sch., for China, for 1912, 40; Griggsville, Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 2.30; Kewanee, Cong. Sab. sch., for Mt. Silinda, for 1912, 72.84; Moline, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., for Harpoot, 30; Oak Park, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., for 1912, 31.33; Peru, Cong. Sab. sch., for 1912, 7; Polo, Independent Presb. Sab. sch., for Harpoot, 33.02; Seward, Cong. Sab. sch., for 1912, 7.84, 285 33
Michigan.—Alpena, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., for China, for 1912, 12.88; Chassell, Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 12; Detroit, North Woodward-av. Cong. Sab. sch., for 1912, 24.16; Edmore, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 4.50; Grand Rapids, Wallin Mem. Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 8.50; Hancock, Cong. Sab. sch., for 1912, 50; Muskegon, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., 39.55; Olivet, Cong. Sab. sch., 8.13; Watervliet, Cong. Sab. sch., for China, for 1912, 6, 165 72
Wisconsin.—Appleton, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 10; Beloit, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., toward support Rev. M. W. Ennis, for 1912, 19.71; do., Wee Folks' Band of 1st Cong. ch., for do., for 1912, 5; Madison, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., for 1912, 40; New Richmond, Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 10; Racine, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., for 1912, 18.50; do., Park-av. Cong. Sab. sch., for 1912, 14.31; Rochester, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., for China, for 1912, 16.75; Spring Green, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., for 1912, 2, 136 27
Minnesota.—Minneapolis, Pilgrim Cong. Sab. sch., for 1912, 3.51; Pelican Rapids, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 4.92, 8 43
Iowa.—Golden, Cong. Sab. sch., for China, for 1912, 7; Humboldt, Cong. Sab. sch., 3.90; Lake View, Cong. Sab. sch., for China, for 1912, 10; Montour, Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 7.50; Tabor, Cong. Sab. sch., for 1912, 30; Victor, Cong. Sab. sch., for 1912, 8; Waterloo, Plymouth Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 18, 84 40
Missouri.—Webster Groves, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 50 00
North Dakota.—Harvey, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., for 1912, 6.65; Valley City, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., for 1912, 5.60, 12 25
South Dakota.—Clear Lake, Cong. Sab. sch., for China, for 1912, 5 00
Nebraska.—McCook, Ger. Cong. Sab. sch., for China, for 1912, 3.78; Rising City, Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 3.53; Syracuse, Cong. Sab. sch., for 1912, 9; Taylor, Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 11.25; Wallace, Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 1, 28 56
Kansas.—Athol, Cong. Sab. sch., 1.05; Newton, Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 7; Topeka, Central Cong. Sab. sch., toward support Rev. H. A. Maynard, 6, 14 05
Colorado.—Brush, Cong. Sab. sch., 17; Fruita, Zion Cong. Sab. sch., for 1912, 6.34; Longmont, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 7.30, 30 64
835 65

PACIFIC DISTRICT

Arizona

———, Friend, 500 00

Utah

Vernal, Kingsbury Cong. ch., for 1912, 2 50

Nevada

Reno, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 64 68

Idaho

Boise, 1st Cong. ch., for native worker, care Rev. Edward Fairbank, for 1912, 30; Wright Cong. ch., E. J. Boyeson, 1, 31 00
Council, Cong. ch., for 1912, 10 00
Hope, Cong. ch., for 1912, 10 00
Kellogg, Cong. ch., for 1912, 20 00
Meadows, Cong. ch., for 1912, 5 00
Mountain Home, Cong. ch., for Inghok, for 1912, 7 00
Mullan, Cong. ch., for 1912, 4 00
New Plymouth, Plymouth Cong. ch., for 1912, 12 00
Weiser, Cong. ch., for 1912, 20 80——119 80

Washington

Bellingham, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 10 00
Colfax, Plymouth Cong. ch., for 1912, 24 56
Deer Park, Open Door Cong. ch., for 1912, 80 00
Doty, Cong. ch., for 1912, 12 00
Edmonds, Cong. ch., for 1912, 6 00
Hillyard, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 10 00
Lakeview, Cong. ch., for 1912, 1 00
Medina, Cong. ch. 1 00
Newman Lake, Cong. ch., for 1912, 2 00
Olympia, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 6 00
Pullman, Cong. ch., for 1912, 5 00

Ritzville, Immanuel Ger. Cong. ch. 45 00
Seattle, Pilgrim Cong. ch., of which 179.50 for 1912, 629.50; University Cong. ch., for 1912, 31.74; Edgewater Cong. ch., for 1912, 30; Queen Anne Cong. ch., for 1912, 30; Bayview Cong. ch., for 1912, 4, 725 24
Spokane, Plymouth Cong. ch., for 1912, 40 00
Tacoma, Plymouth Cong. ch., for 1912, 1 20
Tolt, Cong. ch., for 1912, 2 00——971 00

Oregon

Condon, Cong. ch., for 1912, 5 00
Corvallis, 1st Cong. ch. 9 00
Portland, Hassalo-st. Cong. ch., for 1912, 40; Sunnyside Cong. ch., for 1912, 5, 45 00
Salem, Central Cong. ch., for 1912, 1.42; do., Rev. and Mrs. Thos. J. Woodcock, 5, 6 42——65 42

California

Alameda, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 151 00
Avalon, Cong. ch., for 1912, 12 09
Berkeley, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 81.25; North Cong. ch., of which 32.50 for 1912, 42.50; L. J. and Miss L. G. Barker, toward support Rev. F. F. Goodsell, 72, 195 75
Bowles, Cong. ch. 5 00
Buena Park, Cong. ch., for 1912, 16 12
Claremont, 1st Cong. ch., of which 300 from Laymen's Miss. Union, toward support Rev. C. A. Stanley, all for 1912, 542 90
Corona, 1st Cong. ch., of which 5 from Mrs. J. L. Merriam, for Inghok, all 1912, 59 25
Escondido, Cong. ch., for 1912, 16 68
Fresno, 1st Cong. ch. 12 00
Glendale, Cong. ch., for 1912, 17 60
Hawthorne, Cong. ch., for 1912, 14 00
Hayward, Eden Cong. ch., for 1912, 5 00
Highland, Cong. ch., for 1912, 124 00
La Jolla, Cong. ch., for 1912, 26 50
La Mesa, Central Cong. ch., for 1912, 20 15
Lemon Grove, Cong. ch., for 1912, 35 00
Lodi, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 48 68
Long Beach, Cong. ch., for 1912, 14 11
Loomis, Cong. ch., for 1912, 10 20
Los Angeles, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 251.79; East Cong. ch., for 1912, 89.41; Plymouth Cong. ch., for 1912, 55.80; Messiah Cong. ch., for 1912, 44.93; Garvanza Cong. ch., for 1912, 42.35; Pilgrim Cong. ch., for 1912, 37.40; Olivet Cong. ch., for 1912, 10.67; Mt. Hollywood Cong. ch., for 1912, 9.30; Park Cong. ch., for 1912, 3.10; West End Cong. ch., for 1912, 1; Ross A. Harris, for Shaowu, 50, 595 75
Martinez, Cong. ch., for 1912, 11 60
Monrovia, Cong. ch., for 1912, 13 48
Niles, Cong. ch., for 1912, 25 00
Oakland, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 93.50; Plymouth Cong. ch., for 1912, 53; Fruitvale-av. Cong. ch., 35; Pilgrim Cong. ch., for 1912, 15.88; Japanese Cong. ch., for 1912, 1, 198 38
Ontario, Bethel Cong. ch., for 1912, 249 16
Palo Alto, Cong. ch., for 1912, 26 75
Pasadena, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 162.75; Lake-av. Cong. ch., for 1912, 38.23; North Cong. ch., for 1912, 23.41; Mrs. Georgiana H. S. Maynard, 5; Mrs. E. M. Orton, 1.15, 230 54
Paso Robles, Cong. ch., for 1912, 2 49
Pinole, Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Elmore, 15 00
Pomona, Pilgrim Cong. ch., for 1912, 122 45
Redlands, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 217 20
Redondo, Cong. ch., for 1912, 13 95
Rialto, Cong. ch., for 1912, 6 15
Rosedale, Cong. ch., for 1912, 2 29
Sacramento, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 38 00
San Bernardino, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 8 76
San Diego, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 200.90; Mission Hills Cong. ch., of which 3.50 from Ladies' Aux., all 1912, 45.82; Logan Heights Cong. ch., for 1912, 30.28, 277 00
San Francisco, Bethany Cong. ch., for 1912, 12.50; Ocean View Cong. ch., for 1912, 2.40, 14 90
Sanger, Salem Cong. ch., for 1912, 25 67
San Jacinto, Cong. ch., of which 7.81 for China, all for 1912, 13 42
Santa Cruz, 1st Cong. ch. 27 00
Santa Paula, Nathan W. Blanchard, 1,550 00
Santa Rosa, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 19 40
Sebastopol, Cong. ch., for 1912, 35 00
Sierra Madre, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 49 61
Sunnyvale, Cong. ch., for 1912, 17 65
Tulare, Cong. ch., for 1912, 6 25
Upland, Charles E. Harwood, toward support Rev. W. O. Pye, 150 00
Van Nuys, B. F. Boller, 5 00
Wasco, Cong. ch., for 1912, 1 87
Whittier, 1st Cong. ch., for 1912, 232 50
Woodland, Cong. ch., for 1912, 10 25—5,538 50

Young People's Societies

Washington.—Avondale, Y. P. S. C. E., for Adana, for 1912, 2; Seattle, Greenlake Y. P. S. C. E., for Inghok, for 1912, 30, 32 00
California.—San Diego, 1st Y. P. S. C. E., for Harpoot, 25 00
57 00

Sunday Schools

Washington.—Long Branch, Cong. Sab. sch., for China, for 1912, 3.60; Moxee Valley, Cong. Sab. sch., for Inghok, for 1912, 5.04; Newman Lake, Cong. Sab. sch., for China, for 1912, 2; Sunnyside, Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 2; Vaughn, Cong. Sab. sch., for 1912, 8.50, 21 14
Oregon.—Forest Grove, Cong. Sab. sch., for China, for 1912, 70; Salem, Central Cong. Sab. sch., for China, for 1912, 3.58, 73 58
California.—Berkeley, Chinese Sab. sch., for China, through W. B. M. P., 12.30; Bethany Cong. Sab. sch., 1; Claremont, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., for 1912, 18.97; La Jolla, Cong. Sab. sch., for 1912, 2.59; Los Angeles, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., Y. M. B. C., toward support Rev. F. P. Beach, for 1912, 50; Oakland, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., 13.43; Pacific Grove, Mayflower Cong. Sab. sch., for China, for 1912, 27.49; Paso Robles, Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 3; Pittsburg, Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 3; San Francisco, Bethany Cong. Sab. sch., for China, for 1912, 10; Saratoga, Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 25; Redlands, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., for work in Africa, 13.93; Riverside, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 20, 200 71
Hawaii.—Kealakekua, Central Kona Cong. Sab. sch., for China, 10 00
305 43

MISCELLANEOUS

Canada

Calegra, Adam Berreth, 5 00
Montreal, American Presb. ch., of which 600 toward support C. C. Fuller and 588.85 toward support Miss Edith C. Lundquist, 1,188 85—1,193 85

From the *Canada Congregational Foreign Missionary Society*
H. W. Barker, Toronto, Ontario, Treasurer 722 12

Austria

Prague, Ch., for Shaowu, 5 34
———, Churches, 34.70, and through *Betanie,* 76.98, all for Shaowu, 111 68——117 02

Bulgaria

Sofia, W. W. 30 00

Mindanao Medical Work

New Jersey.—Montclair, Geo. Weston, 125 00

FROM WOMAN'S BOARDS

From *Woman's Board of Missions*
Miss Sarah Louise Day, Boston, Treasurer

For sundry missions in part, 13,022 26
For expenses of Aintab Seminary, 125 00
For new building for girls' school, Van, 1,000 00
For paving streets about Coll. Inst., Smyrna, 276 74
For salaries of missionaries, West Central Africa, 150 00—14,574 00

From *Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior*
Mrs. S. E. Hurlbut, Evanston, Ill. Treasurer 10,110 00

From *Woman's Board of Missions for the Pacific*
Miss Henrietta F. Brewer, Oakland, Cal. Treasurer 875 00

25,559 00

Additional Donations for Special Objects

Maine.—Bangor, All Souls' Cong. Sab. sch., for pupil, care Rev. E. P. Holton, 25; Bluehill, Cong. Sab. sch., for native pastor, care Rev. R. A. Hume, 7; Lovell, Cong. ch., N. Flint Allard, for hospital, care Dr. H. N. Kinnear, 1; Norridgewock, Friend, for hospital, care Dr. C. H. Haas, 10; Portland, St. Lawrence Cong. ch., Friend, for evangelistic work, care Rev. J. P. McNaughton, 50; do., 2d Parish Cong. ch., for native helper, care Rev. J. P. Dysart, 24; do., M. C. Hutchinson, for boys' school, care Rev. H. K. Wingate, 10, 127 00

New Hampshire.—Exeter, 1st Y. P. S. C. E., for pupil, care Rev. E. H. Smith, 15; Lancaster, Cong. Sab. sch., Home Dept., for Bible-woman, care Miss Martha Wiley, 25; Mont Vernon, *The Hearthstone,* for native worker, care Rev. Edw. Fairbank, 50, 90 00

Vermont.—Bellows Falls, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., Prim. Dept., for pupil, care Rev. E. H. Smith, 10; Brattleboro, Chas. S. Clark, for work, care Dr. Chas. E. Clark, 20; Proctor, Union ch., for native teacher, care Rev. C. L. Storrs, 75; Springfield, Mrs. James Hartness, for native helper, care Rev. E. H. Smith, 100; Westminster, Y. P. S. C. E., for use of Dr. Harriet Parker, 5, 210 00

Massachusetts.—Andover, South Cong. ch., for sanitary improvements, care Rev. J. X. Miller, 5; do., South Cong. Sab. sch., Mrs. Melledge's class, for school, care Miss M. L. Graffam, 20; do., Rev. C. C. Torrey, for hospital work, care Dr. C. H. Haas, 5; Boston, Mt. Vernon Cong. ch., Friend, for Shattuck Mem. Hall, Oorfa, 5; do., Phillips Cong. Sab. sch. (South Boston), Friendly Class, for work, care Rev. C. L. Storrs, 75; do., Old South Cong. Sab. sch., of which 30 from Mrs. Canron's Bible class, all for school for the blind, care Miss A. L. Millard, 44.41; do., Second Cong. Sab. sch. (Dorchester), Z. A. Norris's class, for native helper, care Dr. E. L. Bliss, 37.50; do., Mt. Vernon Chinese Sab. sch., for work, care Rev. C. R. Hager, 10; do., Lena M. Fiske, for church, care Rev. E. H. Smith, 1; do., Miriam B. Means, for Annie Tracy Riggs Hospital, 1; Brockton, Evan W. Thomas, for work, care Rev. E. H. Smith, 100; Dennis, Union Cong. ch., Mrs. Sylvern, for Annie Tracy Riggs Hospital, 5; Dudley, 1st Y. P. S. C. E., for work, care Rev. E. H. Smith, 7; Fall River, 1st Cong. ch., for scholarship, care Rev. E. H. Smith, 10; do., Chinese Y. P. S. C. E. of Central Cong. ch., for pupil, care Rev. C. A. Nelson, 35; Fitchburg, Rollstone Cong. Sab. sch., Prim. Dept., for pupil, care Rev. Henry Fairbank, 20; Framingham, Rev. Wallace Nutting, for pupil, care Miss M. B. Harding, 15; Franklin, Mary L. Daniels, for pupil, care Miss Mary W. Riggs, 10; Great Barrington, Sydney B. Brown, for building, care Mrs. G. G. Brown, 1; Haydenville, Y. P. S. C. E., Hattie J. Rice Mem. Fund, for work, care Rev. C. A. Nelson, 13.50; Lincoln, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., for pupil, care Miss E. S. Hartwell, 20; Malden, Mabel P. Brown, for Shattuck Mem. Hall, Oorfa, 2; Monson, Emily J. Chapin, of which 5 for work, care Dr. H. N. Kinnear and 5 for chapel building, South China Mission, 10; Natick, 1st Cong. ch., for native helper, care Rev. P. B. Kennedy, 100; Newton, 2d Cong. ch., for Dr. DeForest Memorial, care Mrs. J. H. DeForest, 502; do., 1st Cong. ch., for school, care Rev. Edw. Fairbank, 25; Newtonville, Edgar E. Davidson, for Annie Tracy Riggs Hospital, 5; North Billerica, Mrs. E. R. Gould, for hospital, care Dr. H. N. Kinnear, 10; North Brookfield, 1st Cong. ch., for use of Dr. H. N. Kinnear, 12; Pepperell, Cong. ch., for work, care Rev. C. H. Holbrook, 14.75; Somerville, Broadway Cong. ch., Mrs. W. H. Hodgkins, for Euphrates College, care Rev. E. W. Riggs, 15; do., Highland Cong. ch., Climena Philbrick, for church, care Rev. E. H. Smith, 5; South Hadley, Mrs. Gertrude S. Blakely, for Shattuck Mem. Hall, Oorfa, 10; Springfield, Park Cong. ch., for school, care Rev. Edw. Fairbank, 50; do., Carrie L. King, for Shattuck Mem. Hall, Oorfa, 2; Sunderland, Cong. Sab. sch., Jun. Dept., for work, care Miss D. D. Leavens, 12; Ware, Mrs. Chas. M. Hyde, for hospital, care Dr. and Mrs. H. N. Kinnear, 25; Wellesley, Wellesley College girls, for work, care Rev. T. D. Christie, 10; do., Lucy W. Rodman, for use of Dr. C. H. Haas, 15.10; Westboro, Cong. Sab. sch., for pupil, care Miss M. L. Matthews, 17.01; West Wareham, Mrs. Julia R. Morse, for pupil, care Mrs. R. Winsor, 17; Winchester, 2d Cong. Sab. sch., Do Something Band, for Annie Tracy Riggs Hospital, 30; Worcester, Hope Y. P. S. C. E., for native worker, care Rev. E. H. Smith, 18, 1,347 27

Rhode Island.—Pawtucket, Woman's Union, missionary service, through Miss E. M. Stone, for enlargement of Albanian Girls' School, Kortcha, 27.56; Providence, Union Y. P. S. C. E., Jun. Dept., for pupils, care Miss Mary B. Harding, 15; do., Mary E. Salisbury, for pupil, care do., 16, 58 56

Connecticut.—Danielson, Emily Danielson, for pupil, care Miss Mary B. Harding, 16; Hartford, Mrs. John W. Cooke, for hospital work, care Dr. and Mrs. H. N. Kinnear, 25; do., Mrs. A. P. Kingsbury, for bed in hospital, care Dr. C. H. Haas, 15; do., Louise A. Burt, for work, care Rev. Frank Wood-

ward, 10; do., Mrs. Edward C. Stone, of which 5 for use of Dr. H. N. Kinnear and 5 for use of Rev. E. H. Smith, 10; do., Elizabeth W. Stone, of which 5 for use of Rev. E. H. Smith and 2 for use of Dr. H. N. Kinnear, 7; do., Jane W. Stone, of which 5 for use of Rev. E. H. Smith and 2 for use of Dr. H. N. Kinnear, 7; Hockanum, Rev. James H. Roberts, for Emily Ament Mem. School, care Mrs. W. S. Ament, 10; Lebanon, 1st Y. P. S. C. E., for church, care Rev. E. H. Smith, 10; do., W. W. G., for Theol. Sem., care Rev. J. P. Jones, 25; Mansfield, Ada Chaplin Mission Band of 1st Baptist ch., for pupil, care Rev. E. H. Smith, 10; Middletown, Mrs. H. Lucentia Ward, for use of Rev. L. S. Gates, 10; New Britain, 1st ch. of Christ, A. N. Lewis, for work, care Rev. R. A. Hume, 100; New London, 1st ch. of Christ Sab. sch., of which 5.76 for use of Rev. C. N. Ransom and 4.18 for use of Miss I. M. Blake, 9.94; do., Mrs. J. N. Harris, for boys' school building and equipment, care Miss M. L. Graffam, 6,000; do., Mrs. Benj. A. Armstrong, for church, care Rev. E. H. Smith, 50; Norwich Town, Mrs. Emily P. Wattles, 100; Harriet H. Smith, 25, and Mary Wattles, 5, all for chapel, care Rev. E. H. Smith, 130; Old Lyme, Cong. Sab. sch., for work, care Dr. G. C. Raynolds, 25; Plainville, Cong. ch., A. N. Clark, for girls' home, care Dr. D. C. Greene, 10; Talcottville, Ruth M. Talcott, 50, and John G. Talcott, 20, both for work, care Rev. E. H. Smith, 70; Terryville, Young Ladies' Miss. Circle, for hospital, care Dr. W. A. Hemingway, 10; Waterbury, Chinese Sab. sch. of 2d Cong. ch., for work, care Rev. C. A. Nelson, 75; do., 2d Cong. Sab. sch., Sunday Noon Club and Davenport Bible Class, for work, care Rev. J. C. Perkins, 15; West Hartford, Cong. Sab. sch., for use of Dr. C. F. Hamilton, 19.95; West Haven, Y. P. S. C. E., for native worker, care Rev. Geo. H. Hubbard, 24; Windham, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., for use of Miss Mary T. Noyes, 20, 6,713 89

New York.—Brooklyn, Foreign Sunday School Asso., for translation work, care Rev. F. W. Macallum, 100; do., Rev. and Mrs. W. S. Woolworth, for use of Rev. F. E. Jeffery, 15; do., Julia P. Roberts, for Shattuck Mem. Hall, Oorfa, 5; do., Miss Marion, for scholarship, care Miss J. L. Hoppin, 20; Fishkill-on-Hudson, Minnie T. Kittredge, for widow, care Mrs. C. T. Sibley, 30; Geneva, Friend, for hospital, care Dr. H. N. Kinnear, 2; Malone, Cong. ch., Woman's Miss. Soc., for hospital, care Dr. F. D. Shepard, 100; do., do., Lucia I. Gilbert, for bed in woman's ward, care do., 100; New York, Mrs. Edw. J. Brown, of which 110 toward support two Bible-readers and two beds, care Dr. I. H. Curr, and 40 for work, care Dr. T. B. Scott, 150; do., S. Telfeyan & Co., for Shattuck Mem. Hall, Oorfa, 100; Perry, Marcus H. Butler, for work, care Rev. E. H. Smith, 7.50; Perry Center, Cong. ch., for girls' school, care Miss F. K. Heebner, 16; do., Cong. Sab. sch., for pupils, care Rev. E. H. Smith, 20; White Plains, Westchester Cong. ch., for work, care Rev. A. A. McBride, 100, 765 50

New Jersey.—Glen Ridge, Cong. Sab. sch., for pupil, care Rev. John Howland, 30; Millington, Ladies of Liberty Corner Aux., for evangelistic work, care Rev. H. A. Neipp, 15; Montclair, 1st Cong. ch., Edward T. Wilkinson, for work, care Miss Inez L. Abbott, 100, 145 00

Pennsylvania.—Ardmore, Mrs. Chas. H. Ludington, of which 40 for pupil, care Mrs. T. D. Christie and 50 for use of do., 90; Edwardsville, Welsh Cong. ch., Morgan R. Morgans, for school, care Rev. J. P. Jones, 25; do., Welsh Jun. Y. P. S. C. E., for do., care do., 22.50; Harrisburg, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Hartzler, through Miss E. M. Stone, for enlargement of Albanian Girls' School, Kortcha, 10; Haverford, Wm. W. Baker, for pupil, care Miss M. E. Kinney, 31; Kingston, Edward Thomas, for school, care Rev. J. P. Jones, 100; ——, Schwenkfelder ch., Ladies' Aid Soc. of the Middle District, for work, care Miss F. K. Heebner, 25, 303 50

Ohio.—Irondale, Presb. ch., for use of Rev. F. J. Woodward, 28; Mallet Creek, York Cong. ch., Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Branch, for native worker, care Rev. E. H. Smith, 35; Oberlin, 1st Cong ch., Mrs. P. A. Crafts, for Shattuck Mem. Hall, Oorfa, 5; do., The Oberlin-Shansi Mem. Asso., for native helper, Shansi, 83.33; do., Rev. J. K. Greene, toward new building for the Theol. Sem., care Rev. Ernest Pye, 50; Ravenna, Cong. Sab. sch., Prim. and Beginners' Depts., for school, care Miss A. L. Millard, 6.17; Toledo, Washington-st. Cong. ch., Friend, through Rev. Thomas King, for work in his care, .50; do., Washington-st. Cong. Sab. sch., for work, care Rev. Thomas King, 20, 228 00

Maryland.—Baltimore, John C. Thomas, for church, care Rev. E. H. Smith, 10 00

Florida.—Orange Park, Lillian S. Cathcart, for native helper, care Rev. H. S. Galt, 25; Tarpon Springs, Mrs. W. H. Bigelow, for work, care Dr. G. C. Raynolds, 35, 60 00

Alabama.—Beloit, Union Y. P. S. C. E., for work, care Rev. Wm. H. Sanders, 2 00

Texas.—Dallas, Central Cong. ch., Ladies' Miss. Soc., for Bible-woman, care Rev. C. A. Nelson, 12 50

Indiana.—Lafayette, 2d Presb. Sab. sch., for pupil, care Rev. T. D. Christie, 50 00

Illinois.—Chicago, Summerdale Cong. Sab. sch., for Edgar B. Wylie School, care Rev. E. P. Holton, 6; Elgin, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., for pupil, care Rev. T. D. Christie, 15; Evanston, Mrs. Chas. G. Dawes, for pupil, formerly care Rev. H. G. Bissell, 15; Oak Park, 3d Cong. ch., Brotherhood, for native helper, care Dr. W. A. Hemingway, 100; do., 3d Cong. Sab. sch., for beds in hospital, care Dr. W. A. Hemingway, 120; Shabbona, Cong. Sab. sch., for orphan, care Rev. R. A. Hume, 9.78, 265 78

Michigan.—Alpena, Cong. ch., of which 20 from Woman's Asso., all for work, care Rev. J. H. Dickson, 35; Cadillac, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., of which 20 for pupil, care Mrs. W. O. Ballantine and 5 for pupil, care Mrs. E. C. Partridge, 25; Grand Rapids, East Cong. ch., for pupil, care Rev. J. X. Miller, 10; Olivet, Cong. Sab. sch., Mrs. Skeele's Class, for hospital, care Dr. H. N. Kinnear, 6; Port Huron, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., Philathea Class, for work, care Rev. J. H. Dickson, 50, 126 00

Wisconsin.—Brodhead, Cong. ch., A. Amelia Wales, for Shattuck Mem. Hall, Oorfa, 1; Plymouth, Y. P. S. C. E., for work, care Rev. H. A. Neipp, 6.55, 7 55

Minnesota.—Minneapolis, Plymouth Cong. ch., of which 138 for work, care Rev. A. H. Clark, and 50 for Widows' Home, Bombay, 168; do., do., Friend, for use of Dr. H. N. Kinnear, 10; do., Plymouth Cong. Sab. sch., for McKinley Boys' School, care Miss A. L. Millard, 87.88; do., Pilgrim Cong. ch., M. J. Wingate, for boys' school, care Rev. H. K. Wingate, 10; do., Lowry Hill,

Cong. Sab. sch., for use of Mrs. W. A. Hemingway, 15.50; do., A. P. Stacy, for school, care Rev. H. K. Wingate, 50; Northfield, 1st Cong. ch., Friend, for hospital, care Dr. P. T. Watson, 100; St. Cloud, Students of Normal school, for pupils, care Miss E. M. Atkins, 20; St. Paul, People's Cong. ch., for native worker, care Mrs. T. S. Lee, 55; Shakokee, through Dorothy Vollner, for pupil, care Miss E. M. Atkins, 25, 541 38

Iowa.—Marshalltown, J. G. Brown, for native worker, care Rev. J. P. McNaughton, 35 00

Missouri.—Mt. Washington, Mrs. A. J. Ream, for pupil, care Dr. G. C. Raynolds, 32; St. Louis, Mrs. Josephine Peterson, for Bible-woman, care Rev. F. E. Jeffery, 50, 82 00

North Dakota.—Garrison, Y. P. S. C. E., for work, care Rev. Lewis Hodous, 6; Kulm, Ger. Cong. chs., for use of Rev. and Mrs. C. H. Maas, 25; Valley City, 1st ch. of Christ, for work, care Dr. P. T. Watson, 10, 41 00

South Dakota.—De Smet, 1st Cong. ch,. Edw. H. Schmidt, for work, care Mrs. W. O. Pye, 30; Tyndall, Worms Ger. Cong. ch., for work, care Rev. C. A. Nelson, 12.85; Wessington Springs, Mrs. L. J. Miller, for native worker, care Rev. W. O. Pye, 80, 122 85

Nebraska.—Beatrice, 1st Cong. ch., for native worker, Marathi, 120; Lincoln, Vine-st. Cong. ch., Friend, through Rev. Thomas King, for work, care himself, 3; do., Mrs. Henry Hoagland, for pupil, care Miss S. N. Loughridge, 20, 143 00

Kansas.—Topeka, Central Y. P. S. C. E., for work, care Rev. Wm. H. Sanders, 10 00

Colorado.—Bethune, Ger. Cong. ch., for orphans, care Miss Inez L. Abbott, 9; Boulder, Y. P. S. C. E., for native helper, care Rev. H. G. Bissell, 36, 45 00

Idaho.—New Plymouth, Cong. Sab. sch., for pupil, care Rev. Paul L. Corbin, 20 00

Washington.—Bellingham, Mrs. C. S. Teel, for Memorial Chapel, care Mrs. M. M. Webster, 25; Seattle, Plymouth Cong. Sab. sch., Prim. Dept., for kindergarten work, care Miss Edith Tallmon, 5, 30 00

Oregon.—Oregon City, Cong. Sab. sch., for work, care Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Atkinson, 12 71

California.—Berkeley, Mrs. Flora D. Winter, through Rev. Thomas King, for work, care himself, 10; Claremont, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., for pupil, formerly care Rev. H. G. Bissell, 9; Little Lake, Cong. Sab. sch., for pupil, care Rev. F. E. Jeffery, 40; Lodi, Y. P. S. C. E., for work, care Dr. H. T. Whitney, 15; Los Angeles, Maryette H. Lum, for girls' school, care Miss F. H. Heebner, 1; Ontario, Chas. A. Pierce, for native worker, care Rev. J. P. Jones, 25; Oxnard, Rev. J. Ainslie, for boys' high school, care Rev. A. N. Andrus, 5; Pasadena, Mrs. E. M. Orton, for use of Mrs. G. G. Brown, 10; San Jacinto, Cong. Sab. sch., for pupil, care Rev. R. A. Hume, 18; Upland, Mrs. C. E. Harwood, for outstation work, care Rev. W. O. Pye, 500, 633 00

Canada.—Montreal, American Presb. ch., for industrial equipment, care C. C. Fuller, 500; Toronto (Ontario), Friend, for pupil, care Miss Annie E. Gordon, 15; Westmount (Quebec), D. W. Ross, for work, care Rev. H. K. Wingate, 50, 565 00

From the *Canada Congregational Foreign Mission Society*
H. W. Barker, Ontario
Treasurer

For work, care Dr. R. G. Moffatt, 5 00

Austria, ———, through *Betanie*, for pupils, Harpoot, 3 57

FROM WOMAN'S BOARDS

From *Woman's Board of Missions*
Miss Sarah Louise Day, Boston
Treasurer

For orphanage, care Mrs. Henry Riggs,	5 00	
For work, care Dr. Eleanor Stephenson,	5 00	
For work, care Miss Esther B. Fowler,	27 00	
For work, care Mrs. Mary C. Winsor,	10 00	
For pupil, care Miss Mary T. Noyes,	15 00	
For Bible-woman, care Miss S. R. Howland,	16 00	
For work, care Miss Elizabeth S. Perkins,	25 00	103 00

From *Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior*
Mrs. S. E. Hurlbut, Evanston, Ill.
Treasurer

For use of Miss Frances K. Bement,	5 00	
For use of Miss Grace A. Funk,	7 00	
For use of Miss H. H. Stover,	15 00	
For piano, care Miss S. N. Loughridge,	10 00	
For King School, care Miss C. R. Willard,	6 00	
For Mary Flagg Memorial, care Rev. E. P. Holton,	15 00	
For windows, care Miss J. L. Graf,	3 50	
For use of Miss J. L. Graf,	10 00	71 50

From *Woman's Board of Missions for the Pacific*
Miss Henrietta F. Brewer, Oakland, Cal.
Treasurer

For use of Miss Nina E. Rice,	30 00	
For use of Miss Martha S. Wiley,	10 00	40 00
		13,026 56
Donations received in January,		129,961 21
Legacies received in January,		17,757 66
		147,718 87

Total from September 1, 1912, to January 31, 1913. Donations, $372,709.28. Legacies, $70,061.90=$442,771.18.

Work in the Philippines

New York.—New York, K. 300 00

Jaffna General Medical Mission

Massachusetts.—Amesbury, Main-st. Cong. Sab. sch. 25 00

Tarsus Church Building Fund

Maine.—Ellsworth Falls, Rev. Orville J. Guptill, 2; Portland, Helen H. Cressey, 3; Westbrook, Chas. F. Johnson, 1, 6 00

New Hampshire.—Lancaster, Rev. Chas. W. Wilson, 2; do., Mrs. Clara E. Howe, 5, 7 00

Vermont.—Island Pond, Rev. Thomas Hall, 2 00

Massachusetts.—Framingham, Dr. and Mrs. E. M. Bigelow, 25; Franklin, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., 10; Newton, Mrs. C. H. Patton, 25; Quincy, Richard D. Chase, 50, 110 00

Rhode Island.—Providence, Free Evan. Cong. ch. 10 00

Connecticut.—Canaan, Pilgrim Cong. Sab. sch., 25; New Britain, South Cong. ch., D. O. Rogers, 100; New Haven, Rev. O. H. Bronson, 25; do., Rev. Chas. R. Brown, 25; Norwichtown Cong. ch., 25, 200 00

Ohio.—Marietta, Wm. W. Mills, 500 00

Wisconsin.—Beloit, Rev. Edward D. Eaton, 10 00

Minnesota.—Minneapolis, Eliza J. Lindley, 20 00

865 00